BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1818. [NUMBER 1360

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the following Regulation to be published for general information.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION V.

A REGULATION *for receiving and transmitting appeals from the Courts of Sudder Adawlut to His Most Excellent Majesty and His Most Honorable Privy Council.*—PASSED *by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, on the 2d September* 1818, *corresponding with the 2d Bhadrapud sood Sumbut or Vikramajet Era* 1874; *Salbahan* 1740; *and the 30th Shaval* 1233 *Hijree.*

Preamble. WHEREAS in the year of our Lord 1812, Regulation IV was passed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, entitled 'A Regulation respecting appeals from the Court of Sudder Adawlut to His Most Excellent Majesty and His Most Excellent Privy Council'; and WHEREAS in the year 1813, Regulation II was passed, whereby the said Regulation IV 1812, and sections XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV and XXXVI of Regulation VII 1812, were improvidently rescinded; and WHEREAS it is necessary to establish rules for regulating appeals from the Court of Sudder Adawlut of Bombay to His Majesty in Council, the following rules are hereby established.

Petitions of appeals against decision of the Sudder Adawlut to the King in Council to be presented within six months from the date of the judgment appealed against.

II. All persons desirous of appealing from a judgment of the Court of Sudder Adawlut to the King in Council, are required to present their petition of appeal to that Court within six calendar months from the date on which the judgment appealed against may have been passed; under which provision, the Court of Sudder Adawlut are to admit the appeal, and proceed upon it as directed in the following section of this Regulation, under the several restrictions herein prescribed.

The Sudder Adawlut on admitting appeals, to cause two complete copies to be prepared of all the proceedings in the case, for transmission to the King in Council through Government.

III. In all cases wherein the Sudder Adawlut may admit an appeal to the King in Council, they are to cause two exact copies to be made of all the proceedings held and judgments or orders given in the case appealed, including the whole of the evidence and documents (translated into English, if the original documents be in any of the country languages), and are to transmit the same, as soon as prepared, under their official seal and the signature of their Register, to the Governor in Council, for the purpose of being forwarded, by the first secure and separate conveyances, to His Majesty in Council.

The Register to furnish the parties with copies of the proceedings applied for, on their paying the expence incurred thereby.

The Register to the Sudder Adawlut shall also, on the application of the appellant, or respondent, furnish him or them with one or more copies of the proceedings held and judgments or orders passed in the case appealed; provided they respectively agree to defray such expense as may be incurred thereby, but not otherwise; and the Register is not to deliver such copies when prepared, without the previous payment of such expense; the amount of which is to be carried to the credit of Government, by whom the necessary expenditure on that account will be made in the first instance.

Copies or extracts of local Regulations referred to in the case to be annexed to the copies of the proceedings.

IV. In case the judgment appealed from shall have been passed in pursuance of any local Regulation or Regulations, enacted by the Governor in Council; or in case any such Regulation shall have been referred to in the judgments passed by any of the Courts, wherein the cause appealed from may have been tried and decided; copy of such Regulation or Regulations, or an extract therefrom containing all that has reference to the matter at issue, shall be annexed to the several copies of the proceedings prepared in conformity to the preceding section, whether for delivery to the parties, or for transmission to His Majesty in Council.

The Sudder Adawlut may order their decree to be executed, taking security from the party, in whose favor it is passed, to abide by the appeal:

V. In cases of appeal to His Majesty in Council, the Court of Sudder Adawlut may either order the judgment passed by them to be carried into execution, taking sufficient security from the party in whose favor the same may be passed, for the due performance of such order or decree as His Majesty, his heirs or successors, shall think fit to make on the appeal; or suspend the execution of their judgment during the appeal, taking the like security in the latter case, from the party left in possession of the property adjudged against him: but in all cases, security is to be given by appellants to the satisfaction of the Sudder Adawlut, for the payment of all such costs as the said Court may think likely to be incurred by the appeal, as well as for the performance of such order or judgment as His Majesty, his heirs or successors, may think fit to give thereupon; and after receiving such security, the Court of Sudder Adawlut are to declare the appeal admitted, and to give notice thereof to the appellant and respondent respectively; that they may take measures, the one to prosecute, the other to defend the cause in appeal before His Majesty in Privy Council, according to the established mode of proceeding in similar cases.

Or suspend execution during the appeal, taking security from the party in possession of the contested property.

Appellants to give security for costs.

The Sudder Adawlut to admit the appeal on receiving the prescribed securities.

Nothing in this Regulation to bar the exercise of His M's. pleasure in rejecting or admitting such appeals as he may think proper.

VI. Provided always, that nothing in this Regulation is to be understood to bar the full and unqualified exercise of His Majesty's pleasure upon all appeals to him from the decisions of the Sudder Adawlut; either in rejecting any He may consider inadmissible, or in receiving any He may judge admissible; notwithstanding the provisions made in the Regulation, which has reference to the local jurisdiction only; and particularly to that of the Sudder Adawlut, as a necessary rule for their guidance subject, in the whole of its provisions, to the ultimate determination of His Majesty in Council.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
16*th September* 1818.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Wednesday, the 30th of the present month at noon, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council will receive sealed proposals from any person or persons willing to contract for keeping the Road on Salsette from the Adawlut at Tannah to the causeway at Sion in a thorough state of repair.

The proposals are to specify the rate per mile at which the work will be undertaken.

The contractors will be expected to give a complete layer of proper materials for the covering of the Road between Sion and Tannah, during the first year of their contract.

The contractors' bills are to be presented at the commencement of each month to the Collector, for the repairs of the preceding month; but they will be subject to the previous examination of the Engineer officer of Salsette, without whose certificate as to the good state of the Road no payments will be made.

The contract is to have effect for the term of three years commencing from the 1st of November next.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
16*th September* 1818.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
IN THE
MARINE YARD
On MONDAY, the 21st day of September Inst.
AT 12 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
THE GRAB CALLED
GOOD FORTUNE,
OF TWO MASTS
Captain Francisco Menesse
THE PROPERTY OF
IGNACIO RODRIGUES
DEFENDANT,
AND NOW LYING IN
BOMBAY HARBOUR.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
15*th September*, 1818.

શરીફ • શેખ

ખબર • હુજથી • આપી • શોમ • વારને • દીને • તારીફ ૨૧ શેંટેમબર • ચાલતા • મ હીનાની • ફલાફ ૧૨ ને • વખતે • [illegible] આડમાં • વેચાશે • ગુરાબ • એક • નામે • [illegible] ફારતેન • બે • દોલનોછે • એનો • ફપતાન • ફ રાશીશ • મેરીશ • એ • ગુરાબ • ફરંગી • હ નાશ • કુદરીગનોછે • તે • શરીફે • ટાય • મા રીને • ફબજ • ફીલ્વેલીછે—શ્રી • મુબજની • તારીફ ૧૫ શેંટેમબર • શને ૧૮૧૮ *

Prize Property.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY
OR
PRIVATE CONTRACT
On or after the 15th SEPTEMBER 1818.

SEVERAL large ARMED PATTAMARS and GALLIVATS, formerly the Property of the late POONA GOVERNMENT, and Prize to the Force serving under Lieutenant Colonel IMLACK, C, B,

EDWARD PEARSON, } Prize
T. L. GROUNDWATER, } Agents

CAMP NEAR MALWAN,

N. B. The Boats to be seen at Dewghur and Vizeadroog.

શ્રી

ફીગીચાસફ

ફ્યાણીર ફેમ્નપમસમ્ન ઘફ્ઘપ ણઠેમસમ્ન પીમણાર્તાજીફે ૧૬ ષઝ્ઠેંઘર્ષમ્ન ૧૮૧૮ લ્યાણીપછી ઘફ્ઘપત્યાનંતર્ ઘફ્કતેમમેઠે ઘર્ ણગીઝતેમચ્યા ઘણીગફઘતેર્ણમ ર્ણમ્ભે પુણીપુણ્યાચ્યા ષર્ણર્ણ ચી ઘેતીયણી ણીફિમ્ઠનેંઠ ણર્ણફેફ ર્ંમન્નમચ્યા ફર્ણમ્નષ્ઠફીગીતમ્ન ઘડફેઘછે

ણઝ્ઝમફપણાષપફપઘછે
ર્ંડપડ ણીછેર્ષમ્નં
વમ્નષ્ઠગ્રોંડપઠર્
ફીગીચ્યાણીચીયાચે પન્નીફ
તીણર્ણમ્ભે ફેપઘમ્નફ ઘફ્ઘપ
ણીફરેંગીગાર્ંભ ગે લ્યાપર્ ણિસીપ્ઝ
ડર્તીફ

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
DESATIR

ARE respectfully informed, that this work will be ready for delivery on Monday morning at the COURIER OFFICE.

Bombay, 19*th September* 1818.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Tavern Warehouse,
JUST IMPORTED,
IN GOOD CONDITION,
EUROPE
SALT BEEF
IN TIERCES:
TO BE SOLD
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Bombay, 18*th September* 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next the 21st instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
AT
HORMARJEE BOMANJEE'S
SCREWS,
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,
Which will be put up in lots as may be required,
TO SUIT THE CONVENIENCE OF PURCHASERS.

ELEGANT cut Glass Dessert services, in large and small sets;—Large and small Looking Glasses in elegant frames;—Piano Fortes by Stoddart;—Gold Watches, Seals, Corals, and Coral Necklaces, Rings &c.;—French Eighteen day Clocks;—Real Lace Veils;—Flanders and French Lace;—Ribbons &c.;—Fine Blankets;—Superior Old Cognac Brandy;—

French Wines, consisting of

Barsac,—St. Julien,—Chateau Margaux,—La Fitte;—

The following have been imported from England,

Champagne, Red and White;—Hermitage, Do. Do.,—Moselle;—Vin de Grave;—Old Hock;—Barsac.—

And a variety of other Articles.

Conditions of Sale—Ready Money, and the Goods to be cleared away immediately.

Bombay, 19*th September*, 1818.

Ferrar & Eduljee,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next the 21st Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET.

SUNDRY articles of Furniture; some plate, queen's glass-ware; a set of handsome mahogany dining tables; a square piano forte &c. &c. &c.

At 12 o'cock will be sold, A Chesnut Arab Horse perfectly steady and quiet on Parade, about 14½ high. &c. &c. &c.

Bombay 19*th September* 1818.

Ferrar & Eduljee,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next,
FOR AND ON ACCOUNT OF THE SHIPPERS,

A General assortment of Children's toys; an invoice of looking glasses, consisting of hanging dressing glasses, toilette do., handsome gilt mirrors with shades —a trunk of Hessean boots &c. &c. &c.

Bombay 19*th September* 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT PURMANUND THAVER, of Bombay, Banian inhabitant, having bargained with GOVERDHUNDASS KESSOORDASS of the same place, Banian, for the purchase of a certain dwelling House and appurtenances situate without the Fort of Bombay, formerly the property of one MEGJEE CALLIAN, Bhatia, and in a certain Oart called *Tungeer*, at or near Ragoonath Madowjee's House, Premises occupying a scite of Ground twelve feet in Breadth and fifty feet in Length, and bounded on the East by the publick Road, West and North by the Compound of the Dwellinghouse of one Walla Maccond Bhatia, and South by the dwellinghouse of Tucker Jadowjee Narronjee, Bhatia; any person or persons having any Claims or demand on the said Premises are hereby required to notify the same to the said PURMANUND THAVER within fourteen days, or else they will be precluded therein.

Bombay, 18*th September* 1818.

જાહેર • ખબર

ખબર • ફીમાથી • આપીએચજે

પરમાનંદ • થાવર • વાનીઓ • શ્રી • મુમ બજ્જનો • રેવાશીછે • એ • ઘણીએ • શ્રી • મુમ બજ્જનો • રેવાશી • વાનીઓ • નામે • ગોવર ધનદાશ • ફેશાવદાશ • શાથે • ખરીદ • ફર વાનુ • શાનુ • ફીધુછે • ગેફેર • એફ • રેફેવાનુ બાફારફોટ • મફેછે • એ • અશાલ • મીલફત લાડીઆ • મેગજી • ફલીઆંનવાલી • હતી અને • એ • ગેફેર • તનગીર • વાડીમાં • રગ નાથ • માધવજીનાં • ગેફેરની • પાશેછે • એ • ગેફેરની • જગો ૧૨ ફુટ • પોફોલી • તથા ૫૦ ફુટ • ખાબીછે • તથા • એ • ગેફેરની • ઉ ગમનદશા • ઉપર • મોટોટો • રશાતોછે • તથા આથમનદશા • તથા • ઓતરદશા • ઉપર • વાલા • મકુન • લાડીઆનાં • ગેફેરનો • વાડો છે • તથા • દખનદશા • ઉપર • જાદવજી • નાર નજી • લાડીઆનુ • રેફેવાનુ • ગેફેરછે • એ • ઉપર • ફરએફ • લોફ • અગાર • લોફોનો • દા વો • અગાર • જેફેલુ • ફોમેતો • આનથી • દંન ૧૪ ની • મુદતમાં • આવીને • પરમાનંદ • થા વરને • જાફેર • ફરે • તેમાર • પછી • એ • દાવો ફબુછ • ફરશે • નફી *

તા • ૧૮ મી • શપ્ટેમબર ૧૮૧૮

TO BE SOLD
By Private Contract
TWO DWELLING
HOUSES,
SITUATED IN TOWN,
Behind Mr. FORBES' House,
FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE ENQUIRE
OF REV. FRE JOAO LUIS,
OR AT
MR. F. TOMKIN'S OFFICE.

Bombay, 18*th September* 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LIEUT. COL. COX, commanding at Poonah, having taken charge of some effects belonging to the late Lieut. HENRY HEATH of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment, and sold the same by Public Outcry, has, after the payment of Servants' wages &c. remitted the balance, one hundred and forty seven (147-3-00) Rupees and three quarters, to the Sub Treasurer at Bombay.

Camp Near Poonah, 15*th Sept.* 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of LIEUT. COL. JOHN LYALL, late in the military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 5*th September* 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH SEPTEMBER 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Mathews of the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry, to the situation of Linguist in the Hindoostanee Language to that Battalion from the 19th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 12*th September* 1818

His Excellency the Governor General in Council having been pleased to appoint Lieut. J. B. Seely, of this Establishment, to the regular Brigade in the service of the Rajah of Nagpore, that Officer is placed at the disposal of the Resident at Nagpore accordingly.

Bombay Castle, 14*th September* 1818.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant M. Soppitt, of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Bussorah on sick Certificate for a period of Six Months from the date of his Embarkation.

The following appointment is ordered to take place.

2 Battalion 10th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Alex. Adamson, of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant to the 2d Battalion in succession to Lieut. W. McDonnell, resigned,—Date of appointment 29th August 1818.

Bombay Castle, 16*th September* 1818.

Captain Samuel Goodfellow, of the corps of Engineers, is allowed a furlough to England on sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Gov t

THE
COURIER,
SEPTEMBER 19, 1818.

By the Robarts from Calcutta, which touched at the Isle of France, we are sorry to receive accounts of the total loss of the Hon. C. Ship Cabalva, Captain Dalrymple, on the St. Brandon's rocks on the morning of the 7th July; and we lament to add that Captain Dalrymple and 15 others were drowned. The following extract of a letter from a passenger to a gentleman of this presidency, has been kindly handed to us.

" PORT LOUIS, 26th Aug. 1818.

MY DEAR——

I was proceeding on to China per Cabalva as passenger. We struck upon a sunken rock off the Owers, but did not hang; the ship made 9 inches of water.

Our leak continued the same until in 31° S. when it encreased to 16 inches. After rounding the Cape, we experienced a heavy N. E. gale, and encreased our water to two feet; and lost sight of the Commodore and the Scaleby Castle; the latter ship had joined us about 36 hours before the gale.

We then bore away for Bombay to repair, and meant to have proceeded along the east coast of Madagascar; but the wind coming from the N. N. E. carried us further eastward, and the middle passage was determined upon. We steered to pass between this Island and Bourbon. The day we crossed their latitudes was very dark and squally, which prevented, we thought, our having a look at them; this day was Sunday 5th July, and conceiving ourselves well to the westward, stood on all Monday and Monday night, but at ½ past 4 A. M. Tuesday morning the 7th, we ran upon the St. Brandon's rocks and soon went to pieces. By day light the ship's bottom was out, and the Company's bales drifting over the main-reef.

Our situation was upon rocks 50 yards to westward of the main-reef; and the sea broke over that in peals of thunder. Through this we had to make our way or perish. In the attempt, Capt. D. and 15 others were drowned, and the survivors bruised and battered in no small degree. Three quarters drowned and my right leg and foot much injured, I escaped over the reef and had then three miles to wade up a hard rock to a sand bank.

The miseries of that day are not to be described—Some pigs and sheep and 80 pieces salt pork were washed to our resting place, and we commenced an allowance of 2 ounces meat per diem. We were there 14 days, during which time we sent our cutter to Port Louis without a compass; she luckily hit the island, when the Magicienne and Challenger came to our relief. We landed here on the 28th."

The Hastings sailed in the prosecution of her voyage from Port Louis about the 23d August, having had her damages repaired.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

We understand that the Hon. C. extra ship Lady Lushington, will be dispatched in about 10 days, and that she will finally leave the coast about the 27th of October.

From the latest accounts received from Ceylon, we are happy to learn that the aspect of our affairs in that island continues to be progressively improving.

We have received Calcutta journals to the 22d Aug. and Madras papers to the 3d Sept., during the last week. From the former we have copied a detailed account of the destruction of Capt. Sparkes's small band near Baitool, mention of which was made in our paper of the 15th ultimo.

The native inhabitants of Calcutta and the British inhabitants of Moorshedabad and Berhampore have presented to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, addresses of congratulation on His Lordship's safe return to the presidency, and on the brilliant successes and happy issue of the late campaign.

The Madras papers contain nothing very interesting.

We have the satisfaction of stating that the disease which has lately been so prevalent throughout India, continues to decrease very considerably on this island. It does appear to have yet reached Guzerat. but every preparation was making in that quarter to afford the requisite medical assistance, should it unfortunately make its appearance there.

We republish the following, not having conceived it necessary to put our outstation subscribers to the expence of the postage on the original.

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY
SATURDAY, 12, SEPTEMBER 1818.

The Hon. C. extra ship Lady Lushington, from London 4th May and Madeira 31st May, has arrived this morning. She left the Castle Forbes at Madeira. The following is a list of her passengers.

Lieut. Col. Gifford, Miss Gifford—Mrs. J. Sandwith, Mrs. F. Sandwith, Miss Sandwith, —Miss Comyns—Miss Carter—Mrs. Erskine. —Miss Clunes—Capt. Morse, Mrs. Morse, Miss Morse—Lieut. Newton—Mr. Boye—Lieut. Dundee, Assistant Surgeon Griffith, H. M. 47th—Messrs. Matthison, Sandwith, Hemming, Finlay, Luyken, Kensington, Hallum, Billamore, *Cadets.*—Mr. John Black, *Free Mariner.*—Six Midshipmen for the Bombay Marine; and fifteen Marine boys.

ARRIVALS]—Messrs. Matheson, John Sandwith, Samuel Hemming, J. H. M. Luykin, J. P. Kensingtons Jas. Finlay, E. Hallum and Thomas Billamore, *Cadets.*
Lieutenant G. Plaisted.
Capt. Jas. Morse, 7th Infantry.
Surgeon Mardon, Superg. Surgeon,
Assistant Surgeon Anderson, 8th Regt. Mad. Cavalry.
Lieutenant Col. F. W. Gifford 8th Regt. N. I.
Capt. R. Macfarlane Grenad. Regt.
DEPARTURES.]—Lieut. W. Henderson Deputy Payr. P. S. F.
Assistant Surgeon A. Pollock Pioneers.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—September 12th H. C. Extra Ship Lady Lushington, Captain Thomas Dormer, from London, the 4th May 1818.
Do. 13th Ship Edward Free Trader, Capt. Robert Johnson, from England the 18 May.
Do. 15th Ship Robarts, Capt. George Brown, from Calcutta the 24th June.
Do. 17th Armed Boat Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Surat.

Passenger per Edward.

Mr. Thomas Johnson, Free Mariner.

DEPARTURES.—September 12th Grab Ship Asia Felix, Naqudah Moosajee Calla, to Calcutta.
Ditto, Grab Brig Ahmody, Captain Alexander Hemming, to Penang and Eastward.
13th Ditto, Ship Swallow, F. T. Captain William Oliver, to London.
15th Ditto, Honourable Company's Cruizer Ariel, Lieutenant B. Dominiceti, to the Malabar Coast.
Ditto, Grab Ship Sallamty Savoy, Nacqudah Moosajee, to Bengal.

Passenger by the Asia Felix.

Mr. J. S. Young.

Passenger by the Ahmody.

Captain Nixon, Mr. M'Carthy.

Passenger by the Swallow.

Captain Wilkins, 1st Regiment Native Cavalry.

Passengers by the Robarts.

Detachment H. M. 67th Regiment.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.]—August 28. Ship Westmorland, Captain J. Hope, from London April 21th and Madeira May 16th, do. Edward Strettell Captain W. Balston, from Batavia April 16th, and Bencoolen May 11th,—do Ship John Palmer, Captain G. Saunders, from Calcutta July 23d.—29th, Ship Harriet, Captain C. H. Bean, from Padang August 3d, do. Ship Susan, Captain E. Wilkinson, from Pondicherry August 25th—do. Brig Hope, Captain W. H Earl, from Shalawhaickpatam, August 20th, 30, Brig Victoria Captain M. Gonsalves, from Vizagapatam, 31, Schooner Ferdinand, Captain A. Piot from Port Louis May, 27th,—do. Ship Edmonstone, Captain J. Laird from Bencoolen, August 6th,—do. Ship Azia Grande, Captain Fran. Xr. Suimas, from Lisbon March 26th,—Sept. 1, H. M. Ship Orlando, Captain Clavell, from Trincomalee—Schooner Chicken, Captain J. H. Carter, from Padang 8th August and Portonova 1st September.

DEPARTURES.]—August 28, Ship Westmorland, Captain Hope, for Calcutta,—do. Ship Edward Strettell Captain Balston, for Penang,—29, Ship Harriet Captain C. H. Bean, for Calcutta,—30, Ship Susan, Captain E. Wilkinson, for Calcutta,—do. Brig Hope, Captain W. H. Earl, for Coringa,—Sept. 1, Ship Azia Grande Captain F. X. Suimas for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.]—August 11, Honorable Company's ship Prince Regent, T. H. Harris, from England and Madras 7th August.
13, ship Cornwallis, T. Brown, from Portsmouth 31st March, and Madras 2d August.
Ship Malabar, W. Ascough, from London 5th April.
Ship Good Success, J. Crocket, from China 22d May.
14, American ship Saratoga, N. Leech, from Boston 2d October, and Mingeer —— ——.
15, ship Guildford, M. Johnson, jur. from New South Wales 4th June.
16, Portugueze ship Grao Cruz de Avis, F. de P. Rodrigues, from Rio de Janeiro 14th May.
Ditto brig Novo Destino, J. P. Branco, ditto 14th ditto.
Ship Lady Banks, E. B. Walker, from London 31st March, and Madras 7th August.
18, ship Aurora, P. Earl, from London 18th March, and Madras —— ——.
Ship Exmouth, J. Aken, from China 4th June.
American ship Fox, J. Frazer, from Baltimore 7th May, and Madras 11th August.
Ditto ship Sea Lion, A. Hewit, from Sumatra 10th ditto.

PASSENGERS,—*Per Cornwallis*

Mr. Venour, Surgeon.
Mrs. Venour,
Miss Turner,
Miss Dana, } Children
Master Dana, }
Mr. Lambourne.

Per Malabar.

Mr. W. G. G. B. Cathcart, Cadet.

Per Lady Banks.

Miss Penny,
Miss Smith,
Mrs. Walker,
Mr. A. Chitty,
Mr. E. J. Richardson, } Cadets.
Mr. J. Smith, }
Mr. William Thompson,
Mr. O. Maseyk.

Per Aurora.

Mr. Francis Richardson, Cadet, } from London.
Jos. Jas. Forbes, Esq. M. D. }
Er. H. Silvey, and family, } from Madras.
Rev. Mr. Lucas, }

Per Exmouth.

Mr. Lambie, Country service, from Malacca
Mr. and Mrs. Duff, and family, } from Penang.
Mr. George Gregory, Merchant, }

Per Fox.

Lieut. Peter Devaal, 20th Regt. B. N. I. from Madras.

Per H. C. ship Prince Regent.

FROM ENGLAND.

Mr. Frederick Currie, Writer,
—Thomas B. Barker, } Assistant Surgeons.
—Peter Caruthers, }
—Thomas Inglis, }
Mr. Alfred Lermit, }
—Crossby Burrowes }
—John R. Graham, }
—Wm. G. Lennox, } Cadets.
—John Ralf Ouseley, }
—Frederick Simpson. }
—Ralph Thorpe, }
—James Woodburner. }

FROM MADRAS.

Mrs. Sewell,
Miss. Sewell,
Mr. Thomas Sewell,
Mr. John Sewell.

DEPARTURE]—August 13, ship Georgina, E. Oakes, for Madras.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.]—On the 4th Inst. At Sea, Mr. Charles Burt, Purser of the Honorable Company's Ship Lady Lushington, on her passage to Bombay. His many excellent qualities as a man will long render his memory dear to those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.
On the 16th Instant. Lieutenant F. H. Sharpe, of H. M. 65th Regt.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.]—On the 31st Aug. Lieut. C. L. Nelthropp, of the 2d Bt. Pioneers, to Miss Mary Ann Dickey.
BIRTHS.]—On the 28th Aug. the Lady of J. D. White, Esq. Superintending Surgeon, Presidency, of a Daughter.
At Bangalore on the 23d August, the Lady of H.A. Miller, of the 5th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
At Cannanore, on the 18th Aug. the Lady of Captain W. Pickering, of a Daughter.
On the 25th August, the Lady of Benjamin Babington, Esq. C. S. of a Son.
At Cannanore, on the 20th August, the Lady of Lieutenant Bond, Artillery, of a Daughter.
DEATHS.]—At Bellary, on the 1st August, Mrs. S. A. Hands, wife of Rev. John Hands, Missionary.
On the 28th August, on her way from Hydrabad, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Deacon.
On 1st. Sept. Lieut. John Riddell, Assistant Surveyor General.
At Tanjore, on the 21st August, Thomas Brown, Esq. Surgeon to the Zillah of Combaconum.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.]—On the 11th Aug. the Lady of George Vrignon, Esq. of a Son.
On the 15th Aug. Mrs. C. Hard, of a Daughter.
On the same day, Mrs. Sharpe, of a Son.
On the same day, Mrs. Henry Martindell, of a Son.
On the 30th July Mrs. Fielder, of a Daughter.
At Sultanpore, Oude, on the 2d Aug. the Lady of Lieut. Williamson, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 2d 21st. N. I. of a Son.
At Balsund, (Tirhoot,) on the 9th Aug. the Lady of Captain Sherman, of a Daughter.
At Bareilly, on the 1st Aug. the Lady of Martin Thomas Whish, Esq. C. S. of a Son.
On the 21st August the Lady of John Bethune Inglis, Esq. of a daughter
MARRIAGES.]—On the 15th Aug. Mr. Lewis Da Cruz, to Miss Hans.
At Benares, on the 11th Aug. W. W. Bird Esq. Judge and Magistrate of that City, to Hannah Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. D. Brown, Senior Chaplain at the Presidency of Fort William.
DEATHS.]—On the 19th Aug. James Rayner, the infant Son of Mr. G. J. Siddons,
On the 18th Aug. Mr. J. Gush, late an Indigo Planter,
On the same day, Elizabeth Frances, the Infant Daughter of Mr. Patrick Moran,
On the 14th Aug. at his house at Seebpore, Peter MacNicol, Esq. Merchant,
At Dinapore, on the 8th Aug. George Thomas Van Reede, third Son of James Dunbar Esq. of H. M. 20th L. Dra.
At Bithoor on the 6th Aug. Arthur, the Infant Son of D. Harding, Esq. Civil Surgeon Cawnpore.
At Moradabad, on the 14th June last, Captain E. Carter, of H. M's 8th L. Dra.
At Barampore, on the 10th Aug. after a painful illness of 17 days, Miss Amelia Ricketts,
Of a fever, on the 18th July, after a short illness, Captain John Dyson, H. M's 14th Foot at Saugor.
Lately at Cawnpore, Quarter-master Augustus Frederick Fortescue, of H. M's 21st L. Drag.

Ceylon Intelligence.

COLOMBO.

15th August 1818.

His Excellency the Governor has given Deeds of Emancipation to all the Slaves employed in the Leper and Pettah Hospitals under the Superintendent of the Poor Funds. This measure is to be considered as indicating his Excellency's determination to promote the general abolition of that odious degradation of our fellow creatures, since in regard to the Slaves just now emancipated they were Slaves only in name, for by his Excellency's particular directions they received the same wages as free Servants.

It might have been fairly conjectured that the total failure of the Rebel Leader Kappitipola in the 4 Korles, together with the complete dispersion and flight of his numerous followers, would have produced a considerable effect upon his adherents in Ouva and Wellassy; but the result has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. It is not common for people of any country to confine themselves rigorously to the truth in the narrative of their own hardships and misfortunes, and it is highly probable that the sufferings of those Kandyans who fled back from the 4 Korles to Ouva lost nothing of their severity in the description. The fact at all events appears to be that these fugitives have carried every where along with them among their Rebel friends consternation and dismay. An almost universal defection from the Rebel cause has in consequence taken place throughout Ouva and Wellassy.

Letters have been received from Kornegalle of the 11th & 12th Instant: Hangwelle Mohattale has submitted, and Koonopoli Mohattale had promised to come in the next day: So that the 7 Korles is almost entirely free from Rebels.

Lieu. Col. Hardy left Kornegalle for Kandy on the 11th Instant.

By the latest accounts from Saffregam every thing is perfectly quiet in that province, & Lieut. Col. Cother speaking of the Lascoryn Corps says, " This party has been of great service & saved many harassing marches to the Troops.

Major Coxon in a letter from Alipoot dated the 31st ultimo, says they have had a good deal of a rain & the Posts to the Southward were getting healthy. The people are giving the most active assistance & many Rebel Leaders have surrendered themselves; among whom Kahatumbe Modianse, the most active & determined of them all in that country had submitted the day before.

Madras Intelligence.

Fort St. George, 28th July 1818.

GO. BY GOVERNMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major General Alexander Dyce to Command the Southern Division of the Army, from the 1st September 1818.

The Westmorland, Captain Hope, from England the 25th of April, passed through the Roads last week. Lieutenant M. Londsdale and Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. Lemon landed from this Ship.

The homeward bound Ship John Palmer, Capt. Saunders, reached the Roads on Friday, from Calcutta.

PASSENGERS: Captain Poyntz, H. M. 69th Regiment, John Dawson, Serjeant H. M. 56th Regiment and a Party of that Regiment.

Accounts have reached the Presidency of the arrival at Pondicherry of the French Ship L'Indienne, stated to have left Nantes, on the 27th of May; but bringing no political intelligence of importance so far as we can learn. The reports that the Army of Occupation would quit the French Territory before the end of the year still prevailed; though nothing positive could be known perhaps until after the Meeting of the Sovereigns. The accounts by this Ship repeat the information before received of the great force ordered for the Military Peace Establishment of France. It is said the Recruiting was going on with uncommon success; and that France was apparently perfectly tranquil.

We understand, Letters received from Margalore dated the 22d and 23d ultimo, mention, that very severe weather had been experienced on that side of the Peninsula—Rain had fallen in such quantities, that the rivers had risen beyond their usual height,—doing much damage in their course to the sea.

We regret also to state, that the Godavery has overflowed its banks, to an extent not experienced for some years past; and that it is feared much damage has been sunstained in the Villages on the borders of the river, and on the Islands in the stream.

The fall of Rain at the Presidency in the two last months has also been very extraordinary for the Season; and such as we do not recollect to have before witnessed; this fall has exceeded 17 inches, while the usual fall for the same interval is between five and six. Rain was much wanted at the beginning of July; but it has now fallen in quantities greater than required, for this time of the year on our side of India.

[*Govt. Gazt. 3d Sept.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRECIDENCY.] Lieut. Col C. Deacon, T. L. I.—Lieut. Warlock, H. M. 19th Regt. Lieutt J. Creagh, H. M. 86th Regt.—Cornet Campbell, 7th L. Cavalry.
DEPARTURE.]—Lieutenant and Adj. Wm. Drake 2d Bat. 11th N. I.

Calcutta Intelligence.

APPOINTMENT.

AUGUST 7TH, 1818.

Lieutenant David Bryce of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, Assistant Professor of the Persian and Arabic Languages, in the College of Fort William.

On Saturday morning last, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, laid the first Stone of the Church to be erected at Dum Dum, at the same time pronouncing a few words appropriate to the occasion. In the hollow of the Stone several English and other Coins were deposited and also a plate of brass bearing the following inscription:

IN NOMINE INDIVIDVÆ TRINITATIS
ANNO LVIII GEORGII TERT.
BRITANNIARVM REGIS
PII VENERANDI SVIS CARI
QVVM REBVS SOCIETATIS ANGLICANÆ
APVD INDOS MERCATVRAM FACIENTIS
CVM MILITARIBVS,
TVM CIVILIBVS PRÆESSET
VIR SVMME NOBILIS
FRANCISCVS MARCHIO DE HASTINGS
PACATA NEPAVLIA
MAHRATTIS IN DITIONEM BRITANNICAM
REDACTIS
VBIQVE FELIX
ECCLESIÆ DVMDVMMENSIS
IACTA SVNT FUNDAMENTA
SVMPTIBVS SOCIETATIS
AVSPICANTE THOMA
PRIMO SEDIS CALCVTTENSIS EPISC
ADIVVANTE THOMA ROBERTSON
PRESBYTERO
FAXIT SPIRITVS SANCTVS
VT HOCCE OPVS AD VBERRIMOS
EVANGELII FRVCTVS REDVNDET
AMEN.

ON THE REVERSE.

THOMA HARDWICKE
COHORTIS BOMBARDARIÆ TRIB
CASTORUM DVMDVMMENIS
PRÆFECTO
CAROLO HAY CAMPBELL CENT
CASARVM MILITAR CVRATORE
ARCHITECTO

The Bishop was attended by Col. Hardwicke, commanding at the Station, Colonel Grace, Major Hopper, Major Sealy, and the other Officers, the Rev. Mr. Robertson the Chaplain of Dum Dum, and several of the Clergy, together with some Gentlemen from Calcutta. After the conclusion of the ceremony, the whole party returned to the Rev. Mr. Robertson's, where several Ladies joined them, and more than thirty persons partook of an elegant Breakfast.

[*Govt. Gaz. 13 Aug.*

Accounts from the Upper Provinces state that the Batties had become restless in the neighbourhood of Hansi, and had possessed themselves of Futteahbad, which had been held by the Seiks under the authority of the British Government. Two companies of the 7th N. I. with two 6 pounders under Capt. Foot, together with the Dromedary Corps advanced to retake the place, but found the insurgents in too great force and had to retire with some loss. We are sorry to observe that Lieut. Paton of the Dromedary Corps is said to have been wounded in three places. General Donkin has moved with troops from Meerut to subdue the desperate adventurers, and to restore tranquillity to the neighbourhood. (*Gaurdian.*

It is already known to our readers that Appah Sahib, the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, after he escaped from our Escort, fled to the hills and rocky fastnesses of Goandwana. Amongst the barbarous Goands he appears to have obtained temporary protection, though this race have always been unwilling tributaries to their conquerors, the Bhoonslah Mahrattas. A considerable proportion of them however succeeded in preserving their independence, and continue to subsist by a predatory course of life. At favorable seasons they ravage the adjacent plains, and afterwards retire to their wild habitations which are situated in places the most difficult of access to an invading force. Nagpore was formerly the capital of the Goands,—the original inhabitants of the country,—who were only partially subdued by Ragojee Bhoonslah. The petty chiefs of this tribe in asserting their separate interests, are said to be contantly in a state of hostility. Appah Sahib therefore cannot be in a very safe retreat. But the circumstance which has given some apparent strength to his traitorous cause is the reported junction of about 3,000 Arab mercenaries who are probably the remains of the force previously in his service, or that of Bajee Rao. To these desperate men he owes the sanguinary effort in his favor which has recently occured.

The following facts we have gathered from a letter, dated Hoshungabad, the 28th ultimo.

Appah Sahib had managed to collect a considerable force of Arabs, Horsemen and Guards, among the hills called *Deo pahar*,—and had it is said, an intention of proceding towards Nagpore, where many of his partisans were exerting themselves in his cause. Five or six leading characters have lately been seized, some had raised a considerable sum of money, which has been taken—and one man was apprehended on the day he had fixed upon, for paying 1200 men in advance, previous to their marching from Nagpore, to join the Ex-Rajah in the Hills.

Captain Sparks of the 2d Battalion 10th Regt. who was one of the Military Commissioners, and who had charge of the District of Bietool, was informed of a party of Arabs and Horsemen, having entered from the southward into his District, which they were plundering, and from which they were driving his Police people. He in consequence moved out with a party of the 2d Batt. 10th, consisting in all of 107 fighting men. On the evening of the 19th he arrived at a Village called Bhorran, and remained there till next morning, when he crossed the river Taptee and had got about a kos and a half beyond it, when he perceived about 150 horsemen, whom he drove away by sending out a small party ahead—He then formed his little band and advanced—he had proceeeded only a short distance, when he saw about 2,000 Horsemen, and 1500 Arabs coming to attack him.—He immediately took advantage of a ravine that was close at hand, in which he took up a position, which he maintained for an hour against the enemy—of whom he killed a considerable number, without losing a man of his own little party; at length, observing that the enemy were closing in upon him with an intention of surrounding him, he made an effort, in which he succeeded, to gain a small height that was near him, and having formed his men into a square, he gallantly maintained his post for two hours, against an overwhelming force, and in spite of the perseveriug exertions of the exasperated Arabs, who charged three times, and were beaten back each time with loss. In ascending the height Captain Sparkes unhappily received a shot through his leg. From the repeated attacks of the Arabs, and the heavy fire on all sides from those round the height, he had lost at the last charge, 1 Havildar and 41 men, which the enemy perceiving, they made a fourth charge, were again repulsed, and followed down the hill by our gallant band of Sepoys, who drove them before them in the most heroic manner. The intention of Captain Sparkes in leaving the hill he was upon. was to gain another about 50 yards to his right; in this attempt he received a shot in his chest, which proved mortal. The Soobadar was also wounded. The ammunition being now expended, the enemy, both horse and foot, closed in upon the few who were still remaining, and who, having recourse to the bayonet, fought for a considerable time with the greatest bravery—but they were at length overpowered by the overwhelming numbers of their assailants, and every man cut to pieces. The intrepid Sepoys appear to have upheld in an eminent degree the character of the Bengal army.

The Soobadar's sword had been broken during the fight. After his first wound he took the musket of one of the disabled men, shot one horsemen, bayoneted a second—and as another was coming upon him he took off his turban and, throwing it in his face, secured the sword of the one he had just killed, and on his knees defended himself against his cruel opponents with the bravery of a lion, till a shot through his body put an end to his efforts, and his life!

Of the Detachment only two Naicks and seven Sepoys who were with the baggage escaped unhurt,—they were attacked by some Horsemen, but succeeded in beating them off, and made good their retreat to Bietool, a distance of about 15 miles.—Ten other Sepoys had been brought in dreadfully wounded,—one man died, but most of the rest were expected to recover. The body of Captain Sparkes' was conveyed into Bietool on the 22d, stripped and dreadfully mangled.

Large reinforcements have since gone out to the Bietool district, and it is to be hoped that the barbarous Arabs will soon be exemplarily punished.—When Captain Sparkes found that he could not make good his retreat, he sent a flag of truce down the hill, but the ferocious enemy would not listen to terms of any kind.

Immediately after receiving information of this unfortunate affair, Colonel Adams ordered off Major Macpherson, 2d Battalion of the 10th with 4 Companies and a squadron of the 7th Cavalry to attack the enemy; and other military arrangements were instantly adopted for the purpose of protecting the country and dispersing the merciless wretches who have again wantonly disturded the public tranquillity.

Govt. Gazt. August 20,

We learn from Kedgeree, that the weather has been extremely violent for several days, blowing hard from the eastward. The Waterloo Schooner, for Cuttack was stranded near Ballasore; and we understand that the Susan Cutter was entirely lost on the East and West Flat, a little above Kedgeree, Dr. Luxmore, who was on board the cutter, we are happy to find, was saved together with the crew.

It is satisfactory to learn, that the gentleman, who was on board the Waterloo schooner, had, previous to her stranding, left that vessel at Iugeellee, and went overland from Contai.

We are concerned to add, that Kedgeree is said to be very unhealthy at this time, not less than six or seven deaths occuring daily, after illness of few hours duration only—a Native banyan and his nephew, died on Thursday last, within *one* hour of each other, after a very short sickness.

The melancholy feeling, excited by the sad catastrophe of Captain Sparkes and his detachment, as given in our columns, has not yet been relieved by any account of our other detachments having as yet fallen in with, and punished the sanguinary party.—Letters from Jubbulpore, give us reports of the Ex-Rajah being in great force, and actually meditating movements on his late capital. They also mention that large detachments are moving from various quarters, in the direction in which they expect to find him, with the hope of dispersing the people he has collected, and of once more securing his Royal person.

There is also a native report at Benares, that he has written to Sir John Malcolm, with an offer of surrendering himself, on the assurance only of personal safety, throwing himself entirely upon the liberality of the British Government, for his future support and honorable treatment. If this should be true, how gallant a testimony it bears to the opinion of invincible lenity of our Government, held by a Chieftain whose double treachery has provoked its ire.

[*Bengal Hurkaru, Aug.* 22.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

APRIL 30, 1818.

Extraordinary Correspondence.—We copy, from a Sunday paper, an epistle of a somewhat singular kind. Its form is paragraphical; each paragraph containing one (for the most part a) short sentence. But in many respects the substance is more amusing than the form. We quote the following as a specimen of both:—"You are a liar and a slanderer, and want courage only to be an assassin!"

The date of the letter is no longer back than last Friday. The signature annexed to it is that of a member of Parliament—a privy councillor, and a cabinet minister. We shall not make upon it any lengthened or severe observations. It is reported that the Right Honourable Gentleman alluded to was engaged in a duel within these few years. Now we are much afraid that the paragraph immediately following that which we have extracted, will be considered by most persons who read it, as a direct provocation to another duel. There is, doubtless, high authority for that sort of bravado which consists in sending a challenge to an anonymous author. Sir William Draper, we know, challenged Junius to discover himself, and fight him. Junius answered, by calling him a blockhead. It remains to be seen whether the challenger will now be treated with any greater courtesy.

Letter from the Author to the Editor of the Examiner

"SIR,—You are requested to insert in your paper the Reply of the Right Honourable George Canning to my public Remonstrance with that Gentleman on the insult he lately dared to offer to the People of England.

"I am agreeably disappointed. After ten days' deliberation, he acknowledges the Tribunal, and has determined to plead.

"Whilst his Judges are deciding on the merits of his defence, it shall be my care to provide the Gentleman with another opportunity of displaying his taste and talents in the protection of his character.

"In the mean time, whilst Mr. Lambton is a "Dolt and an Idiot," I am content to be a "Liar and a Slanderer and an Assassin," according to the same inimitable master of the vulgar tongue.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"THE AUTHOR OF THE LETTER TO THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE CANNING."

Mr. Canning's Letter.

"Glocester-lodge, April 10.

"SIR,—I received early in the last week the copy of your pamphlet, which you (I take for granted) had the attention to send to me.

"Soon after I was informed, on the authority of your publisher, that you had withdrawn the whole impression from him, with the view (as was supposed) of suppressing the publication.

"I since learn, however, that the pamphlet, though not sold, is circulated under blank covers.

"I learn this from (among others) the gentleman to whom the pamphlet has been industriously attributed, but who has voluntarily and absolutely denied to me that he has any knowledge of it or of its author.

"To you, Sir, whoever you may be, I address myself thus directly, for the purpose of expressing to you my opinion, that

"You are a liar and a slanderer, and want courage only to be an assassin.

"I have only to add, that no man knows of my writing to you; that I shall maintain the same reserve so long as I have an expectation of hearing from you in your own name; and that I shall not give up that expectation till to-morrow (Saturday) night.

"The same address which brought me your pamphlet, will bring me any letter safe to my hands. I am, Sir, your humble servant.

(Signed) "GEORGE CANNING.

"For the Author of 'A Letter to the Right Hon. George Canning."

"(Mr. Ridgway is requested to forward this letter to its destination.)"

The pamphlet alluded to, appears, after it was printed, to have been withheld from general publication, but to have been sent under cover to Mr. Canning and other political persons. Sir Philip Francis—we know not on what authority, except a supposed similarity of style to a celebrated work, of which it has been attempted to prove him the author—was at first reported to have written this pamphlet also. Sir Philip is, in consequence, understood to have voluntarily come forward, and disavowed it; and the real author still continues unknown.

MORNING CHRONICLE.

MAY, 5.

A violent dispute is stated to have broken out at Constantinople between the Catholic Armenians and the Schismatic Armenians. The effusion of blood was only prevented by the interference of the Austrian Minister. The Port decided in favour of the Schismatics, and the Chiefs of the Catholics or Propagandists were exiled.

MAY 8, 1818.

Further accounts from the Spanish Main, of various dates in the month of March, and received by the last arrival, were yesterday handed to us. They fully confirm the particulars we have already given of General Bolivar's success; and add, that the whole of New Granada is in arms against the Spaniards, who have been expelled from the provinces of Cassanare, Choco, Merida, Truxillo, &c. To counteract the effect of so much news in favour of the Patriotic Cause spreading among the islands, the Spaniards have been busily employed in sending forth their official falsehoods, many of which have found their way into the Papers here.—Among them is the arrest of Brion, &c. &c. The following are extracts:—

TRINIDAD, MARCH 18.—Private letters from the opposite coast mention that a Spanish Division, from Cumana, had been defeated at Cumanacoa (10 leagues from the former), by Colonel Montes, and that the Spaniards lost above 100 men. Montes then re-occupied Cariaco, probably in preparation for General Bermudez advance. These letters add, that Nacario a Spanish mullatto Colonel, had deserted from their cause, joined Robles, and was carrying on hostilities against his former employers. The most determined enemies of the Spaniards are now the very Sambos they formerly employed to exterminate the enlightened Creoles, and best members of society. Many of them by Morillo were decorated with those badges of distinction intended as a reward for more honourable warfare. Without these people, Morillo would never have made any impression on New Granada; but when he had served his own turn, he wished to get rid of them by sending them across the Isthmus of Panama. They however smoked his plan, and made their way to the river Apure, where they elected Gen. Paez as their Chief, and this choice was confirmed by Bolivar. They have now fought bravely for two years, and greatly contributed to the late defeat of the Spaniards at San Fernando de Apure.—Morillo cannot rely on a single Creole.

MARCH 20.—Accounts from several quarters have arrived, confirming the news of Morillo's army sent to oppose Bolivar and Paez, having been completely defeated, and that Bolivar was at San Mateo, two days march from Caracas. They further add, that the Spaniards were removing their artillery, &c. from La Guira, and retreating to Puerto Cavello, and that in the last action the regiment of cavalry, called Hussars of Ferdinand VII. had been completely cut to pieces.

March 23.—A gentleman who arrived last evening from Martinique, reports that the great battle in which Morillo had been so completely defeated, was fought at San Carlos, and that Morillo himself was severely wounded. He adds that the news had been received both from La Guira, Puerto Cavello, and Guayana, and that Morillo had retreated to Puerto Cavello with all the troops he could muster. The Patriot cruizers are now in the gulf of Paria, and captured some of the enemy's armed vessels. In less than a fortnight not a Spanish post will exist in our neighbourhood. Other vessels will sail from this in a week, when I will furnish you with full details.

MAY 9th.

We understand that the Agents of a certain foreign Power are treating for, if they have not already concluded, the purchase of the Royal George Indiaman, and that they have also made applications to the owners of other vessels of the same class. It has been matter of astonishment, that the promoters of the Prince Regent's Proclamation, issued on the 7th Nov. ultimo, should now be actively employed in the means of infringing it; and in the city great offence has been taken, that proposals should be made, which, directly or indirectly, have for object to exclude our merchants from the markets of South America, as it is suspected that these ships are intended to replace the Russian fleet.

We can now state from authentic information, that the marriage of the Duke of Clarence with the Princess Royal of Meiningen is finally arranged. The consent of his Royal Highness in Council, and of her Serene Highness, has undergone no change by the proceedings in the House of Commons. The Princess is to have the ceremony of a marriage by proxy before she

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1818.

(*Continued from the last Page*)

embarks for England. The British Minister at Stutgard is to be his Royal Highness's proxy.

MAY 11.

PARIS, MAY 4.

The following curious anecdote has just reached us from the country:—General——, Commandant of the Military Division of——, had been for some considerable time past violently in love with the wife of an humble tin-man of the town where the General resides. Great difficulty attended the meeting of the lovers, owing to the distance of their situations in life, as well as the husband's vigilance. However, Mrs. Block-tin contrived it with her lover one night, to order the husband, who belonged to the National Guard, to do duty on a post at some distance from their dwelling, which would keep him out all night, when the gallant was to take possession of the tin-shop and every thing in it. All went on as could be wished, but when the lovers thought themselves in perfect security, a knock came at the door. It was the husband—he was taken very ill and was brought home, where he certainly was not expected. The General had just time to take his clothes, and secrete himself in some part of the house, for out of it he could not go. The husband got into his wife's bed, complaining of violent spasms. His wife strongly urged him to go himself to the apothecary's to get some medicine, which he did. Upon his going out, the gallant soon made his escape from durance. The husband having purchased his medicines, was about to pay for them—he put his hand in his pocket, and to his great astonishment, he pulled out a good heavy purse full of gold, which certainly he knew did not belong to him—and on looking at his pantaloons, he saw to his great grief that they also were not his own. Upon reaching home he insisted upon knowing who was the owner of the pantaloons, which the wife soon informed him. A trial against the General and his frail one, for adultery, is to be instituted, and it is expected that the General, should he be found guilty, will be cashiered. You see our notions of religion and morality differ from yours. I believe no General in England, who runs away with another man's wife, is ever dismissed the service on that score.

WINCHESTER SCHOOL.

On Thursday afternoon last a serious disturbance took place among the boys at Winchester College. It commenced by those who are not on the foundation seizing the keys of their apartments, and entering the College part of the building, where they were immediately joined by the foundation boys, and they all declared themselves in open rebellion to the school discipline. The second master, the Rev. Mr. Williams, went among them to remonstrate on their conduct, and they told him that they had not the slightest enmity to him, but were determined to resist what they considered to be the encroachments on their privileges. A Magistrate then came down with his posse comitatus of constables, and desired the boys in the King's name, to surrender; they, however, stoutly resisted, and locked themselves within the College for the night, having previously placed watches at the gates and on the College towers, where they had piled up a great quantity of stones to throw down upon the persons who might be sent against them. The next morning Dr. Gabell, head master, informed the boys that they need not take the trouble of confining themselves within the College, as he should throw no impediment in the way to their going where they pleased, and that he had nothing more to do with them. The boys then threw down their club sticks with which they all had previously provided themselves, and walked into the town in a peaceable manner, when, upon passing through the Cathedral church-yard, they were met by a body of soldiers, who opposed their passage with fixed bayonets; the soldiers, however, were soon called off by the Magistrate, who had commanded their attendance. In a short time Dr. Gabell had an interview with some of the head boys, when he said they all might leave Winchester whenever they pleased, as he no longer considered them as his scholars;—the result was, that after passing Friday and part of Saturday in the town, and creating much confusion and alarm, the boys departed from Winchester for their respective homes. Afterwards, however, about 30 or 40 boys were seized by some constables, and forcibly detained, who have nevertheless openly declared their determination to go away as well as their companions, as soon as they can make their escape, as they unitedly agreed that the result should be alike to all. Thus, till further steps are taken, out of the total establishment of 230 boys, about 40 only remain at Winchester.

MAY 13.

A Lady, the daughter of a Nobleman, and wife of Major in the army, will shortly make her *debut* at the Belfast Theatre, in expectation of relieving her husband from some pecuniary difficulties.

A York Journal of the 3d ultimo, says—

"It has already been stated in this paper, that General Gaines, after the wreck of his boat in Flint River, had arrived in safety at Fort Gaines. A letter from Milledgeville states the additional fact, that he wandered through the wilderness for *eight days and nights without food.*"

ACCOUNT

OF THE

INCOME, CHARGE, AND SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY

OF THE

CONSOLIDATED FUND OF GREAT BRITAIN

IN THE YEARS ENDING 5TH APRIL 1815, 1816, 1817, AND 1818.

Years ending.	Income.		Charge.		Surplus.		Deficiency.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£	s. d.
5th April 1815.	45,087,596	5 18	41,450,489	3 3	3,677,107	1 10½	—	—
5th April 1816.	46,143,798	4 5½	43,835,696	18 04	2,608,111	6 5½	—	—
5th April 1817.	42,513,118	14 11½	44,789,369	7 7	—	—	1,749,920	12 7½
5th April 1818.	51,380,297	1 9½	54,004,975	0 10½	—	—	2,564,677	19 1½

Exchequer, 24th April, 1818.

W. R. HAWORTH.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH. SATURDAY, MAY 2.

ABJURATION OATH.

While a young gentleman, whose articles of clerkship had expired, was taking the usual oath of abjuration, denying "that damnable doctrine and position, that Princes excommunicated by the Pope, may be deposed or murdered," a smile passed over his countenance.

Mr. Justice Bailey perceiving it, immediately ordered that he should be rejected for the present, and not be allowed to take the oaths necessary for his admission until he produced an affidavit to his moral and religious character.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

APRIL 28th.

The Hon. Mr. Lyttelton in submitting his promised motion upon this subject, said, he wished it to be understood, that he felt it his duty to bring it forward not merely as a question of generosity, but of strict justice, and before he proceeded farther, he must express his regret and surprise, that Ministers should thing proper to begin the system of rigid economy, which they had so long promised, by an act so shocking to the liberality, the justice, and the gratitude of the country, as the refusal of the small pension to which the relict of a British Officer was entitled [hear!] After persevering so long in a system of public profusion, was it becoming to make the first instance of departure from that system a violation of the rights of the most interesting class of persons connected with the public service? According to the warrant which had been published upon this subject, it appeared that any officer's wife who had become a widow since December last, was not to receive the pension allowed her according to her husband's rank, if she were in possession of any annuity from Government, or any other income equal to double the amount of such pension. He understood some modification of this Order was intended, namely, that the pension should be refused only where the claimant's income was equal to triple the amount of the pension; and also, that the Order should not extend to any officers who were married at the time it was issued. But this modification was by no means satisfactory. The utmost extent of saving that could be expected from the most rigid inforcement of this illiberal Order, was not such as to reconcile the public feeling to its adoption. But the total amount of widows' pensions, including Ireland, did not exceed 98,000l., and the sum allowed to each lady was comparatively insignificant. This would be seen upon reference to the scale of pensions; according to which, the highest allowance, namely, to the widow of a general officer, was but 120l., while the allowance to an ensign's widow was only 36l. Now the former was not, it appeared from the modified arrangement, to have any pension, if her income from any other sources amounted to 360l. Thus 480l. a year was thought too much, by our economic Ministers, for the maintenance of a lady of the rank of a general officer's widow. But he would appeal to any generous, considerate mind, whether, in the present state of society and rate of living, a lady of such rank could contrive upon a less sum to maintain herself in an appropriate manner [hear, hear, hear!]? The same appeal he could make with still more force with regard to the widows of all officers of inferior rank. Now as to the rule, that the order referred to should not extend to officers married at a certain period, he thought that such could not apply to any officers actually serving in the army, whether married or unmarried; for it must be recollected, that these funds were originally created for the maintenance of officers' widows, by voluntary subscriptions from all the officers, whether married or unmarried. Upon what principle of justice, then, could those officers who still continued to make a voluntary subscription for such a fund, be deprived of any right which belonged to it, merely because they were not married at a particular period? How many Gentlemen might have had this fund in their contemplation when they entered into the army. The claim to this fund was no doubt a part of the consideration for which Gentlemen paid the purchase money of their commission. It was certain, indeed, that all the officers conceived the faith of Government pledged to them for the fair dispensation of this fund, and it could not be fair to withhold it from any of those who contributed to its creation, or who were entitled to calculate upon its existence. Every Gentlemen was obviously so entitled who had entered the army previous to the publication of the warrant alluded to. Therefore, if such an order were at all to be acted upon, it should be entirely prospective. It was notorious that many married and unmarried officers, actuated by the noblest motives, contributed from their pay to create a fund for the support of widows by life assurances, as well as by other means. Would it not then be most unjust that any fund created by such means should negative the claim of any officer's widows to the pension under consideration? If indeed that principle were admitted; what an officer saved from his pay, or collected from his self-denials, would be a source of profit to the Government. Thus the meritorious calculation of the officer would be frustrated, and the first expectation of the lady disappointed through the miserable economy of the Government which he served. The argument against applying such a principle to the officers already in the army was, in his view, irresistibly strong. If such a principle were pressed at all it could only, with any colour of justice, operate towards those who were yet to enter the service, for such persons being aware of the regulation would not have so much reason to complain. But the regulation as it stood had, Ministers might be assured, served to excite strong feelings of surprize and indignation throughout the country. It had, indeed, naturally occasioned an odious contrast between those civil servants of the Crown who basked in Court favour and the relicts of those gallant men who had fought and fallen in the service of their country [hear, hear, hear!]. The reason originally assigned for this regulation was, that it was recommended by the Committee of Finance. But at the time this reason was assigned he defied the Noble Lord (Palmerston) to point out such a recommendation of the Committee alluded to. The Members of that Committee were all the friends of the Minister. He meant not to speak disrespectfully of any individual among them. They were respectable Tories, but still they were all Tories. Therefore he was not disposed to offer them unqualified homage. He understood that there was a question put by a Member of that Committee, whether there ought not to be some limitation to widows' pensions, and whether it was proper for instance, that such a pension should be granted to the Duchess of Northumberland? This, no doubt was an extreme case, and he believed that the exception of such cases was not likely to produce any material saving. But as to the question alluded to, he would ask, whether an interlocutory observation in a Committee should be made the ground of a legislative proceeding? The Finance Committee had not recommended the measure to which he objected, and therefore to quote their authority was inaccurate. Upon what ground the proposition of rendering this order, if it were to exist, entirely prospective, could be resisted on the other side, he was at a loss to divine. Those who were so tenacious in their arrangements about sinecures,—that those arrangements should be solely prospective—that the present holders should not be affected—that vested rights should not be disturbed—could not surely attempt, with any degree of grace, to press a different principle with respect to the rights of those who were the relicts of our gallant defenders. It would be less becoming in the Noble Lord (Palmerston) to do so, than perhaps any other person; for, when a proposition was made with respect to the Chelsea Pensions, the Noble Lord distinctly maintained, that no steps could be justly taken for the reduction of the pension of any one at present in the Army, whatever might be done towards those who should enlist hereafter, because the former had entered into the service with the knowledge of their right to participate of the present rate of Pensions. Hence the Noble Lord argued, that any project upon this subject must be entirely prospective.—Why not apply this principle to the case of the widows' pensions? But then it was recommended for the purpose of equalizing the two services of the army and navy. Strange mode of equalizing! The navy had long complained of the severity imposed by these limitations; and therefore, under the pretext of equalizing the two services, the Noble Lord (Palmerston) meditates, by the operation of this warrant, to pass the grievances of the navy to the army—and this was called equality [hear, hear!]. It might, however, be said, that some limitation ought to be put to these pensions. In his judgment there should be none. After a war of such duration, when the military establishment of the country had been so much increased, the whole sum of these pensions to the widows of gallant men did not exceed 98,000l. Allowing these limitations to be persevered in, what amount of saving did the Noble Lord calculate? Not 20,000l. Was it wise to gall the feelings of the British army for such a sum as that? It might be an opinion with some that the army was over-paid—overpaid he meant in relation to the resources of the State, but surely this, which was a good reason for a smaller army, could be no reason for distressing the widows of deceased officers, and wounding the feelings of the survivors. Why, the very Grant which the Ministers of the Crown proposed for a Royal Duke, but which, from the virtue of their Tory friends, was luckily checked and destroyed in the bud, would have amounted to the whole sum which, even under its greatest operation, the country could gain from these pitiful savings from the Widows' Fund [hear, hear!]. The principle on which these limitations rested was wholly unknown in every other branch of the State, save in the Navy. What, then, was the fair inference?—It was this, that it should be abolished where it existed, in place of being extended from the Navy to the Army. It was not in their injustice alone that these proposed limitations were objectionable. They were injurious to the moral feelings, and most likely to lead to the encouragement of deception and perjury. They told the British officer, that should he be industrious and prudent, disinterested and affectionate, he forfeited all claim for his widow to share in the Royal bounty in consequence of the effects of such virtues. They were a tax on frugality, disinterestedness and conjugal affection [hear, hear, hear!].—But would the evil even terminate there? Was it to be supposed, that in o-

der to avail themselves of the pension, some evasion, nay, even perjury, would be resorted to, in order to bring the applicant within the scope of these limitations. Instances of this kind had occurred in the navy, and were the natural result of such a principle. Was it not probable that officers would leave the money for their families in trust, and of course exposed to all the insecurity of such a disposition? He knew not with whom this measure originated. It did not, he was firmly persuaded, originate at the Horse Guards, nor in the War Office. No military man would have suggested such a thought, still less the illustrious and highly meritorious personage at the head of the army [hear, hear!]. He trusted, therefore, that the House would set its face against such an injustice and severity. For his own part, he would accept no compromise, but call upon the House to address the Throne, for the purpose of having the Warrant of the 17th February 1817, revoked, cancelled and annulled. The Honourble Member concluded with moving an Address to the Prince Regent to that effect.

General Dalrymple said, he rose with sincere pleasure to second the motion of his Honourable Friend. He had, independently of his own experience, consulted with many officers of the army on the subject, some of whom had passed fifty years in the service, and who all declared that they were bred up in the expectation of not only looking to the liberality of their Sovereign and country for an adequate pay, but that their widows were also entitled to a pension on their decease. He should therefore put it to the House to say, whether for the trifling expected saving that could arise from these restrictions, they would impair that sense of gratitude which the army uniformly felt for the extension of its bounty [hear, hear!]? It was to be recollected that the commissions of officers were often purchased by their own property. When they died, these commissions reverted to the Crown leaving nothing to the family to the deceased but the pension. On the faith of these pensions matrimonial engagements were frequently formed, and when an officer received the fortune of a Lady, the prospect of even such a provision, in case of death, had its value. The gallant General next proceeded into a historical detail from the origin of these grants of Royal bounty in the reign of Charles IId to the present time. He had to thank his Noble Friend, the Secretary at War, for a copy of the warrant of Queen Anne, by which a limitation was first put to the extension of the widows' pensions, by making it compulsory on the applicants to make oath that they had not without them a sufficient competency. Yet this warrant was never brought into operation; it remained on the shelf in the archives of the office until now, after a period of one hundred years, it was about to be revived [hear, hear!]. It might probably be, that the exploits of the army and the victory of Blenheim had suggested the indulgence of a more liberal feeling. The fact was, that no officers' widow has ever been called upon to give an account of her circumstances, the expectation of receiving them unrestricted has been justified by the uninterrupted dependence on the Royal bounty, & under such circumstances can the House be surprised to find that the British army rely on its continuance [hear, hear!]? It was not until when in the enthusiasm of recent triumphs, the liberality of the Sovereign and the Country had been so extensively conferred on the army, that any disposition was manifested to interfere with the pensions—but was there no way of repairing the extravagance of national gratitude, but by an inroad on the small provision of the defenceless widows of the deceased officers. He was as ready as any man to subscribe to the country's demand for economy and retrenchment, but he could not admit that the proposed measure had any claim to that character. It was a vexatious test to put to those who really had claims, particularly when every other class of Pensioners received their allowances, whether earned or not, without any limitation whatsoever [hear, hear!]. He entreated the House to consider this question on its own intrinsic merits, and without any comparative reference to the Naval Service. Such comparisons were always invidious. The House would however, bear in mind that the Commissions in the Army were objects of purchase—It was strange that when the relatives of officers, provided they could obtain the sanction of Ministers, could obtain any sum from the Royal Bounty, those restrictions should be interposed between the widow and her pension. Surely when the gallant and heroic exploits of the army had raised their own and their country's character to the highest pitch of national glory, the Sovereign might have been spared the mortification of being advised to issue a Warrant that went to limit those grants of bounty which had come down unrestricted from his Royal Ancestors, and for which the liberality of Parliament had annually provided, without the slightest dissent [hear, hear, hear!].

Mr. John Smith could not believe that an order, in his judgement, so unjust, could be persevered in. He knew that many corps, particularly the artillery, contributed out of their own pay to support the fund for widows' pensions. It was also within his observation, that the situation of the wives of Officers after that decease, was often times extremely deploreble.

M. F. Lewis said, the recommendation of the Warrant did not originate with the Financis Committee. It was indeed true that the Pensions were the subject of discussion there. It was well known that the distinction existing on that point between the Army and Navy was the subject of many invidious complaints. It was with a view to get rid of this source of the heartburning and jealousy between the two branches of the service, that the Committee expressed an anxiety to have the subject considered.

Lord Palmerston observed, that the original warrant stated that those widows who derived from other sources an income twice as great as the pension, should not be intitled to it; it was now proposed that it should be withheld only from those who had an income four times as great; and that this regulation should not be applicable to the widows of officers who were not married at the time it was issued, so that no such breach of faith as that which had been alluded to actually existed. His Honourable Friend behind him (General Dalrymple) had shown, that from the earliest periods a discretionary power had been exercised in granting these pensions At one time it was required that the widow should show she was unable to maintain herself without assistance. At another time the Colonel of the regiment to which the deceased officer had belonged, or some other responsible person, was instructed to make a report to the Secretary at War respecting the claims of the widow. It was clear, therefore, that the principle of exercising a discretionary power on the subject had always existed, although of late years it had not been carried into practice. With respect to the contributions alluded to by the Honourable Gentleman, they could in no case amount to such a sum as would purchase an annuity large enough to debar the widow from the receipt of her pension. One ground on which the issuing of the warrant under consideration was recommended was the equalization of the two services—the army and the navy. For this purpose the regulations respecting the widows of naval officers were relaxsed in order to place them on an equal footing with the widows of officers of the army, and he believed that on that very day an order had been issued extending the amount of income derived from other sources which should bar the widow from receiving a pension to four times the amount of that pension. Some limit it had always been found necessary to adopt, although undoubtedly whatever that limit was there might always be certain cases of considerable hardship which it did not comprehend. There were many cases in which it was extremely painful to be under the necessity of withholding aid. Where, for instance, the sister, or the relative, not the wife of a deceased officer, had been supported by him during his life, it was certainly very painful to be obliged to refuse any further benefit. It was very distressing to the Crown, and to the servants of the Crown, to be compelled to have recourse on these subjects to strict and confined regulations. But for these regulations that House & not the Crown was responsible. They had been forced on the Crown by the tone adopted in that House on the subject of military expenditure, as well as by the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee of Finance. Under all these circumstances he could not help considering the motion of the Honourable Gentleman as entirely uncalled for.

Colonel Stanhope contended that instead of meting out the dole of charity to the widows of our brave officers, and making them almost sue in forma pauperis for the means of subsistence, it would be much more consonant to the character of a great country, which had been so gallantly defended by the two services, and raised by their united exertions to the elevated rank which she held among the nations of Europe, to give it to them as the just reward of the past services of their husbands [hear, hear, hear!]. So accorded, even half the present allowance would be received with pride and satisfaction. He was speaking for both services. He confessed that he had professional partialities; but at the same time he certainly believed that the Navy was the more important branch—that it was the strong right arm of the country. Nevertheless, it appeared to him to be impossible, to assimilate the two Services, on the point under consideration. The system of purchasing in the Army, was of itself enough to put it on a footing different from that of the Navy. He denied that this was a question of just economy.—No man could feel more strongly than himself how necessary economy was to the country. But there was a real and a false economy. Niggardiness, under the name of economy, did essential injury to a State, and compromised its best interests.—True economy would retrench the luxuries of the rich, but would never condescend to contaminate itself with the crumbs that fell from the tables of the poor.

Mr. Croker said, that originally the fund out of which the widows of the officers of the navy received their pensions was not furnished by the public, but was formed by contributions deducted from the pay of all classes of the navy, to which was added (which was still continued) a sum obtained by a regulation similar to that stated by the Honourable General near him, whose speech had done him so much honour, as existing in the army. In every hundred men there was one man called a widow's man—a flictitious man [loud and long continued laughter]. The fact certainly was, that of every hundred men borne on the books of the navy, but ninety-nine were effective seamen: the hundredth was a fictitious man, called a widow's man [a laugh] the amount of whose pay and allowances went to the fund for the payment of widow's pensions. A discretion had always existed on this subject. In the first instance it was confided to a Corporation composed of naval officers This Corporation were empowered so to divide the fund appropriated to this purpose that those widows who required the most assistence should receive it. The first limitation that existed on the subject was that no widow should receive a pension who had any other means equal in annual produce to that pension. Notwithstanding that limitation, the fund was so small that in several instances the Naval Corporation were obliged to diminish the amount of the pensions in general. He believed that some kind of similar regulations attached at that period to the army; with this exception, that the Crown kept in its own breast the discretion to decide on each individual case as it occured. When by Mr. Burke's Bill the fund was destroyed and the pensions came to be charged on the Navy Estimates, the limitation fixed that period existing was no longer necessary. Of late years the army had stood on a footing different from the navy in this respect. One cause of this difference had already been stated—the purchase of commissions. Another cause which had not yet been mentioned was much more operative, and certainly placed the army in a much worse situation than the navy. It was this:—When an officer of the navy died, whether he was at the time on full or on half pay, his widow become entitled to a pension. That was not the case in the army. Formerly the widow of no officer in the army who died while on half pay, was entitled to a pension; but by a regulation in 1805, it was ordered that the widow of officers, who had served since 1793, should receive pensions, although their husbands had died while on half pay. When it was considered that half, if not three-fourths, of the officers of the navy married when they were on half pay, the prodigious advantage which the navy derived from this difference would be very manifest. On these grounds he entertained great doubts whether any apparent assimilation of the two services was more than apparent. It was a subject of much complication, and no approach to assimilation could take place without much previous inquiry.

Mr Calcraft warmly reprobated the declaration of the Noble Secretary at War, that that House was answerable for the regulations which had taken place on this subject. This was a most extraordinary assertion. Because that House thought it their duty to press a reduction of our military establishment—because it strongly recommended economy in the details and appointments of the army, the Noble Lord chose to assert that they were answerable for regulations of this sort, emanting from the Prince Regent, and over which the House had no controul [hear, hear, hear!]. The Noble Lord ought to recollect, that it was to too expensive military establishments that objections had been urged. Did the Noble Lord ever hear him (Mr. Calcraft), or any of those who thought with him that our military establishment ought to be reduced, recommend a more niggardly provision either for wounded soldiers or for the widows of officers? In any speech which he (Mr. Calcraft) had made, he defied the Noble Lord to point out a single sentence to that effect. On the contrary, he was one who stood up in defence of the regulations introduced by his lamented friend, Mr. Windham, for rendering soldiers more comfortable after certain periods of service, nothing being farther from his opinion than that any paltry economy should be exhibited in cases which were fit for the exercise of the royal bounty. It was not to be endured that gentlemen who, by the reduction of a battalion of foot or a regiment of cavalry, might save a sum three times as large as was necessary for the required purpose, should turn round and say "You, the House of Commons, are responsible for these regulations, because you wished for a small peace establishment [hear, hear?]." Nothing could be more flimsy than this argument, and he was persuaded that it would be properly appreciated by the House and the Country. With respect to the system pursued in regard to the widows of the officers of the navy he would say nothing. The two services were unquestionably on a very different footing. They were alike in nothing but in the glory which they had achieved for their country, and in the claims which they possessed to the national gratitude. To those who were maimed in our service, and to the widows of those who fell in our cause, we ought to show a just and wise liberality. Economy in other respects would enable us to do so; and it was for this, among many reasons, that he had often and so strongly urged the necessity of economy. It appeared from what had fallen from the Noble Secretary at War, that the new regulation was to be inoperative on those widows who had been married at the time of its adoption. He could not see on what principle of justice it was to be applied to the widows of those officers who were single at that period. Those officers had purchased their commissions on the faith of having their widows provided for, should they marry and die before their wives. The same motive that influenced Government to do justice to half the army, ought to induce them to do justice to the whole. No argument whatever had been advanced in support of a perseverance in the new system. The futility of that, derived from considerations of economy, he trusted he had sufficiently shown. The Noble Lord who so lately thought the resources of the country were in a state to furnish fifty or a hundred thousand a year to Princes, could surely not maintain that they were incompetent to furnish twenty thousand a year to the widows of our brave officers [hear, hear, hear!]. He trusted Parliament would take care that when these gallant men went into the field to risk their lives in the cause of the State, they should do so with the full confidence that their services would not be unheeded, and that if they should fall in opposing the enemies of their country, that country would have sufficient gratitude to provide for the comfort of those left unprotected by their patriotic self-devotion [hear, hear, hear!].

Mr. Wilberforce observed that the question had been argued with such bility by those Honourable Members who were professionally conversant with it, that it was wholly unnecessary for any one else to add a single word upon it. He could not avoid, however, observing, with respect to the Noble Lord's declaration that the whole House were implicated in the regulations under discussion, because they had recommended the adoption of economy by Government, that it was an unjust, unwise, and unkind remark. The Honourable Gentleman proceeded to argue in favour of the motion, contending that as the military life was frequently some, what dissolute, it was certainly desirable to hold out every inducement to our officers to form such connexions as would give them domestic habits, which were the vital principles of human happiness. A just discrimination ought to be exhibited between that constitutional jealousy which it was the duty of the House of Commons to entertain towards the army at large, and that mean jealousy which would shew itself in diminishing the comforts of the individuals of whom it was composed [hear, hear!]. He was anxious that every thing should be done for both services which it was in the power of the country to do; for they had claims on the national gratitude which it would be impossible ever to satisfy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the regulation in question was a part of that system of economy adopted in pursuance of the recommendation of Parliament. The Right Honourable Gentleman here entered into a detailed history of the limitations which at various periods had taken place; and in conclusion observed, that if it should appear to be the pleasure of Parliament to extend the regulation in question, he was persuaded that it would be very pleasing to the Crown to comply with that wish [hear, hear, hear!]. At the same time he could not avoid saying that it would be extremely inconvenient to urge on the Crown propositions in the way in which they were introduced in the Address moved by the Honourable Gentleman, which Address, also he could not help thinking too peremptory and dictatorial in its tone. Collecting that there was a strong feeling in the House in favour of abrogating the existing regulation, he recommended to the Honourable Gentleman, with a view to facilitate the adoption of such a step, to withdraw his motion [loud cries of hear, hear, hear!].

Mr. Lyttelton declared that he had never heard the Right Honourable Gentleman utter any thing which gave him so much pleasure as he received from the few words which had just fallen from him. In consideration of that pleasure, he would forbear from animadverting on some things which had been alleged in the course of the debate; being anxious to confirm the Right Honourable Gentleman in his resolution to accord what he (Mr. Lyttelton) considered the just claims of the army. Before he withdrew his motion, however, he was desirous of understanding more distinctly the Right Honourable Gentleman's views with respect to any further proceeding on the subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he thought the measure would come with a better grace directly from the Crown.

Mr. Lyttelon declared his readiness, if the Right Honourable Gentlemen would engage to advise the Crown to rescind the regulation in question, to withdraw his motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his willingness to represent to the Crown, what appeared to him to be the sense of Parliament on the subject.

Mr. Lyttelton then, with the leave of the House, withdrew his motion.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 29

OFFICERS' WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

The Marquis of Lansdown moved the printing of the Returns presented yesterday, respecting the Pensions of the Widows of Military Officers. His Lordship said, after what had passed upon this subject out of that House, he did not intend to trouble their Lordships with any motion respecting these Pensions. He understood, that, in consequence of the general feeling upon the subject, the warrant to which he lately alluded respecting these Pensions, and which took effect in December last, was to be wholly rescinded, and that the Widows of Officers were to be entitled to their Pensions as heretofore. He rejoiced at this determination, being satisfied that any saving that could have been made by the proposed regulation, would have been a very paltry economy, and that the general feeling was decidedly in favour of the allowing these widows their pensions, as had hitherto been the practice; he was at the same time of opinion, that it was much better, under these circumstances, the proposed boon should be derived from the Crown than in any other way. Whilst upon this subject he felt himself called upon to notice a regulation in the Navy, of which he was not till recently aware. A deduction was made from the pay of Naval Officers of 3d. per day, which formed part of the fund for the Pension of their widows. Those widows, however, at the time of claiming their Pensions (except those on the compassionate list), were obliged to swear that they were single, and the condition of receiving their Pension was that they should remain single. He could discover no reason why this difference should exist nor why marriage on the part of these widows should be deemed a crime, it being clear, that they might marry very respectably and very properly, though without adding materially to their incomes. This regulation did not apply to the Widows of Military Officers, whose subsequent marraige did not affect their Pensions, and he was utterly at a loss to conceive why it should continue applicable to the Widows of Naval Officers.

The Earl of Liverpool said, that in consequence of the feeling that had been manifested upon this question, the subject would be re-considered, with a view to adopt regulations that should be more generally satisfactory. He could not, however, give up his opinion that it was highly desirable to assimilate the Naval and Military services with regard to the Pensions granted to the Widows of Officers; and he, therefore, thought that whatever was granted to the Widows of Military Officers ought also to be conferred on the widows of Officers in the Navy. Nor, could he agree in an argument that had been urged, that the purchase of commissions by military officers gave their widows any preferable right, the fact was, that with reference to political reasons, the allowing officers to purchase commissions might be considered to be for the good of the service, but with regard to them individually, the allowing them so to purchase was a boon conferred upon them; he could not agree, therefore, that it gave them any additional rights compared with the officers of the Navy, or of the Ordnance. With regard to what had been said as to allowing widows their pensions, notwithstanding any subsequent marriage, he entirely agreed upon this point with the Noble Marquis.

The Earl of Rosslyn said, he had not argued on a former occasion, nor did he now mean in the slightest degree to argue, that the purchase of commissions by officers in the army ought to give them any advantage over the naval service, all he meant to contend, was, that by the purchase they acquired a claim in addition to the

ontribution of a part of their pay to a liberal ealing with regard to the pensions to their idows.

Lord Viscount Melville observed, with regard the contribution by naval officers, of 3d. per ay, that the amount so contributed bore no proortion to what would be required as an insurnce to secure to their widows the pension granted to them under the existing regulations, the ormer only amounting to about 3l. per annum, hilst the insurance to secure an annuity to the idow, equivalent to the pension, would be 45l. er annum. He did not urge this however, as eing in the slightest degree an objection to the idows' pensions, on the contrary, he entirely agreed with the Noble Marquis, that the ensions ought to be continued as in the case of the widows of officers in the army, notwithstanding any subsequent marriage. As to any distinctions in the services, he thought it utterly inconsistent that any such should exist. It was not merely the Artillery and Engineers, where no commissions were purchased, but there was also the Royal Marines, a numerous corps, where also no commissions were purchased. He was therefore decidedly of opinion, that with regard to these pensions, no distinction of service ought to be applied.

The Marquis of Lansdown, with regard to the contributions of Naval Officers out of their pay, observed, that it was not merely the individual deduction, but the deductions were made from the pay of all the officers, many of whom were unmarried, and therefore the aggregate was in a greater proportion with respect to the pensions of widows than stated by the Noble Viscount. He was aware, however, that these deductions were not sufficient for the widows' pensions, without considerable assistance from other quarters. But after what had been expressed upon this subject by the two Noble Lords (Lords Liverpool and Melville) he was perfectly content to leave the subject in their hands, with regard to the requisite regulations.

The Papers were ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 4th, 1818.

Mr. Bankes rose to move the resolution for e purchase of the late Dr. Burney's library be placed in the British Museum. He acowledged the duty imposed on the House attending to economy; but he by no means ought that the resources of the country were so completely exhausted as not to admit of their affording that encouragement to literature which the acquisition of this valuable library would give. In times of greater pressure, similar votes had been acceded to, that for the purchase of the Elgin marbles for instance; and he was persuaded that there was no Honourable Member who had seen that noble collection in the place which it then occupied, who did not rejoice that the vote by which it had been acquired for the public had been carried. The library of the late Dr. Burney was of the most valuable description. Among other things, it contained the most complete collection of Greek literature that had perhaps ever been in the possession of any individual. It was not necessary for him to enlarge on the expediency of not permitting such a collection to be dissipated—a collection which it might require many centuries again to accumulate. This part of the late Dr. Burney's library was enriched with manuscript remarks by himself, Porson, and other eminent and distinguished scholars. Adverting to the sum which the Committee, to whom the consideration of the subject had been referred, recommended to be given for this library, he observed, that on the best inquirey it appeared to be a price reasonable and fair on the part of the public, and that on the other hand it was one with which Dr. Burney's executors were quite satisfied. He hoped, therefore, that the Committee would agree to the resolution which he would move, namely, that a sum not exceeding 13,500l. be granted to his Majesty for the purchase of the library of the late Dr. Burney, for the purpose of depositing it in the British Museum.

Mr. Curwen felt himself under the painful necessity of opposing the grant, although he was quite aware how desirable was the acquisition of the library in question. He opposed it on the same principle as that on which he had opposed the purchase of the Elgin Marbles. In the present situation of the finances of the country, so different from the flattering statement made with respect to them at the commencement of the Session, he could not consent to vote a single shilling for any purpose but one of indispensible necessity.

Mr. F. Douglas gave full credit to the Honourable Member for Carlisle for the motive of his opposition, but thought that he rather misunderstood the nature of the proposed Grant. In the report made by the Committee, to whom the consideration of the subject had been referred, it was stated, that 3,500l. of the money required would be supplied by the sale of books now in the British Museum, which the acquisition of Dr. Burney's library would render superfluous, and that the remaining 10,000l. should be furnished by suspending the usual annual grant to the British Museum, until the advance of that sum had been paid. The Honourable Gentleman spoke in the highest terms of the value of the collection, which in his opinion, was peculiarly calculated for the Library of a Public Institution.—There were two parts of it, indeed, which would probably lose much of their value, were they subjected to the caprice of an individual. The first was, the great collection of classical materials and memoranda which Dr. Burney had been collecting throughout his life for the purpose of publication; and the second, the unbroken series of Newspapers from the earliest period, affording numerous historical documents of incalculable value.

General Thornton said, he should have concurred in the vote with the more pleasure, if the facilities of admission to the British Museum had been greater. It was now necessary, that a person to obtain admission should apply to a Trustee, and as these Trustees were persons of high rank, this threw a difficulty in the way of unknown scholars. He understood too the Museum sold its duplicates. How was the money so obtained disposed of?

Mr. C. Long said, that every facility was afforded to the admission of those persons to the British Museum who were likely to derive any benefit from that liberty. He should be sorry that a more indiscriminate liberty should be allowed, as the public libraries in Paris had much suffered from depredations. Purchases were made to the amount of the duplicates sold. He supported the grant.

Mr. Lockhart said that he should not allude to the question of economy; but he doubted whether a case was made out for the interference of the State. The cases in which the State should interfere to make purchases of the kind now proposed, should be when the things to be purchased were at once of extreme rarity and extreme utility. In the case of the Elgin Marbles it had been alleged that the possession of those rare examples would inspire our sculptors with the genius of Grecian art. In the purchase of works of literature, it was not worth while to expend money in the purchase of the works of little moment, under the accumulation of which every thing valuable would be buried. If any thing was to be found in this collection not elsewhere to be obtained, either fragments of history, or treatises of morals, or examples of oratory, he should be willing to pay money for its preservation; but as for the varieties of verbal criticism, it might well be left to the enthusiasm of virtuosos, while the interference of the State was confined to that which was really useful to mankind. He did not hear it alleged, that this library was any thing more than mere curiosities in literature; and though they might venerate the individuals who attended to minutiæ (for an excess of learning in some might be necessary to diffuse it to all), he could not see the necessity of encouraging such studies on the part of the State.

Sir J. Mackintosh rose to enter his protest against the sentiments of the Honourable Member for the City of Oxford (Mr. Lockhart)—it was well he was not Member for the university—who had expressed such contempt for that classical learning, which was the foundation of education in this as well as every other polished nation of Europe. What would the inmates of that University, which was seated in the City which the Honourable Gentleman represented, say when they heard that they and all others who studied classical learning, were trained in frivolous questions respecting minute and unimportant distinctions? Was not the Honourable Member aware, that in that classical education to which so many superficial objections might be made, was comprised a course of indirect, but not the less forcible moral and political instruction, which had the greatest effect in the formation of the character and the mind [hear, hear!]? Were the lawgivers of this and other countries mere drivellers, when they recommended a degree of minute accuracy in these studies? But did not this accuracy form the criterion of a perfect familiarity with those authors who were the models of thought, the masters of moral teaching and of civil wisdom, and, above all things, of civil liberty [hear!]? He was ashamed to hear any part of knowledge treated as a luxury or an amusement [hear!]. Classic learning was in reality much more important than others which had more direct connection with the business of life, as it tended more to raise high sentiments and fix principles in the minds of youth than the sciences. In such a country as this, at least, it was strange to talk of money laid out on science as a waste—in this country in which Mr. Watt, who had lived to see an application which he had made of one principle of science, add more to the wealth of his country than it had ever happened to an individual to add before. They had seen too, an individual who had changed the whole face of science, Sir H. Davy, by an admirable, though simple invention, saving annually a number of human lives. He estimated as highly the Elgin Marbles as his own ignorance would permit him; but if an artist, who restored the smallest portion of an ancient statue was worthy of praise, a Bentley or a Porson, who illustrated one obscure beauty, or chastened one incorrect line of the models of ancient eloquence was also to be valued. The reading of Demosthenes or Homer had not produced its due effect upon those who did not think the removal of those errors a matter of consequence. This was an affection of the mind which must be taken together with the advantages of ancient learning, and must be cherished as such. The national library should be something nearly adequate to the dignity of the nation—he was sorry to say it was not yet such; and he should cheerfully vote for this addition to it. He wished to add, that he never heard any learned or laborious men complain of any want of facilities in their own admission to the Museum, though they sometimes generously wished those facilities to be extended to others.

Mr. Arbuthnot proposed 25,000l for the Caledonian Canal.

Mr. Wynn wished to know whether there was a probability that this sum would complete the work?

Mr. Arbuthnot said that it would not be completed in the present year.

Mr. Forbes lamented the reluctance with which money was granted for Scotland. He particularly condemned some Honourable Member, who on a former occasion, had called Scotland a colony, and had said she should maintain herself.

Mr. W. Smith thought this complaint of the Honorable Member came with rather ill grace on a vote for a work on which, with others lately done by Parliament for Scotland, 900,000l. had been expended—a sum the application of which he had approved of, but which was not trifling, and which equalled all that had been expended in England (by Parliament) for the same purpose for two centuries. He thought it would be better to vote a sum to conclude the work at once. The invention of steam boats promised to make the work of more importance than had been contemplated. If either end of the Island was to be called a colony—which meant a country populated by an influx of people from another—this part was at present more entitled to the name than Scotland [a laugh].

Mr. Forbes explained.

Mr. Protheroe thought it strange that a Gentlemen should complain of illiberality towards Scotland, when the House was voting public money to that part of the Island, for doing that which was in this always the work of individual capital.

Mr. Arbuthnot said he had reduced the estimate in consequence of the pressing demand for economy, but with the pleasure of the House he would withdraw it, to give the subject more mature consideration as to the propriety of proposing a larger vote for the more rapid completion of the work.

After a few words from Mr. Wynn, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Arbuthnot, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the vote was withdrawn.

10,000l. was voted for the College of Edinburgh.

Mr. W. Dundas took occasion to say that the liberality of Parliament to Scotland had been unbounded, and the effect had been, that in a few years that country had made more rapid strides towards prosperity, than in centuries before.

May 5th.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Sir F. Burdett stated, that it was his intention that evening to move that Thomas Fergusson, who had lately been committed to Newgate for a breach of the Privileges of that House, should be discharged; but that as the Noble Secretary of State was implicated in the grounds on which he should found his motion, he was unwilling to bring the subject forward in the Noble Lord's absence; which he should nevertheless be compelled to do, unless any of the Noble Lord's Friends could say that they expected him in the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer professed himself unable positively to answer for his Noble Friend's appearance, although he certainly believed that it was his intention to come down to the House.

In a few minutes afterwards Lord Castlereagh entered the House, and took his seat on the Treasury Bench, when

Sir F. Burdett again rose. He had deferred addressing the Chair until the Noble Lord's appearance in the House, as the Noble Lord was in some degree implicated in the grounds of the motion which he was about to make—namely, to discharge Thomas Fergusson, who had been committed to Newgate by order of the House, for having attempted to influence, by the offer of obtaining a situation under Government for a certain individual, a vote at the ensuing Election, which it was generally supposed was drawing near.—It was impossible for him (Sir F. Burdett) not to feel the gross injustice of this proceeding, when he called to mind the conduct pursued by the House of Commons under similar circumstances, in that more flagrant case in which the Noble Lord opposite had some years ago been implicated. It was indispensible to justice, that criminals, whether of high or low rank, should be treated with the utmost impartiality. If that had been so in the present instance—if justice had been dealt with an equal hand to the Noble Lord and to this Mr. Fergusson, he (Sir F. Burdett) should have had nothing to say on the subject, for he understood that the latter had certainly committed that which the House was accustomed to call a grievous offence against its privileges. When he considered that the Noble Lord opposite had, on the occasion which he alluded to, been charged with having done all in his power to obtain for an individual a seat in that House, by a mode of corruption the most objectionable, when he considered that for that purpose the Noble Lord offered to barter the patronage which he possessed, when he considered that it was at that time the peculiar duty of the Noble Lord, as President of the Board of Controul, to prevent any corrupt use of India patronage, when he considered that the person in whose favour the Noble Lord made the attempt was himself a Member of the Board of Controul, when he considered, that in order to effect the Noble Lord's object, it became necessary to induce another violation of duty, on the part of one of the Directors of the East India Company, who, if he did not take an oath, at least made a solemn asseveration that he would not convert his patronage into the means of facilitating purposes, such as that in question, when he considered that the author of all these circumstances, culpable as he would be in any condition, was infinitely more so when found in the station of a Minister,—the whole formed a mass of aggravation, giving to the Act a character of the most pernicious tendency. In a moral point of view he was willing to admit that at the time of the occurrence which he had described, he did not think that it ought to be very heavily visited with punishment, for the Noble Lord had simply acted under the system which unfortunately had long prevailed on the subject, and the existence of which was generally a
but looking at it in a constitutional p
he repeated, that it appeared to him t
the most aggravated cases of guilt tha
nation could form. It pleased the Hous
mous, however, notwithstanding the tru
alleged facts was admitted by the Noble
come to a resolution that as the proceeding
ly commenced and was not brought to a conc
that although (still keeping up the old pret
they ought to be extremely jealous of their cha
ter for purity and independence, they did not th
they were called upon to adopt any definite p
ceeding with reference to the Noble Lord. B
let that case of the Noble Lord's be compared with
the case of Fergusson. The latter had attempted
to do—what? That which did not comprehend a
tenth, nay, not a hundred the part of the offence
of the Noble Lord. The Noble Lord had been a
dealer in that kind of traffic by wholesale; he was
for purchasing a seat. *Mr. Fergusson's object
was only to influence an individual in the vote
which he should given at an election. In the first*
place this was a minimum of guilt. To influence
a vote could not be placed in the same scale of of-
fences as to procure, by undue means, a seat in
that House. Besides, in the case of Fergusson
there was no scandalous abuse of patronage.
In the case of Fergusson too, as in the case of the
Noble Lord, the proceeding had but just commen-
ced. It was in embryo—so much in embryo, that
there was every probability it would never have
been followed up by any actual step. So that all
which applied extenuation of the case of the Noble
Lord, was applicable in a tenfold degree to the
case of Fergusson, who had nevertheless, been se-
verely punished, by being taken away from his
country and Family, and shut up in Newgate, for
an offence ten times less than that after the com-
mission of which the Noble Lord got off without
censure—an offence too still more incomplete than
that of the Noble Lord, as the transaction had
barely commenced. He (Sir F. Burdett) should be
glad to know the justice, the reason, or the com-
mon sense, of the distinction which induced the
House to send one individual to gaol for a trifling
offence, and to let another escape without animad-
version for a transaction infinitely more criminal.
But there was a still stronger case to which he
was desirous of recalling the attention of the
House. Some time after the occurence, which he
had just described, the Noble Lord, and a late
Right Honourable Gentleman, then his colleague
(Mr. Perceval), were charged with participating
in a transaction of still deeper guilt—namely, with
conniving at the procuring of money for a seat in
that House, which money was paid to the Agent
of the Treasury, Mr. H. Wellesley, not to be put
into his pocket, but to be added to a corruption
fund devoted to the purpose of influencing future
elections for the purposes of Government. This
was unquestionably a most gross proceeding; and as
far as iniquity could be said to attach to the prac-
tice of bartering seats in that House, it was most
iniquitous. But that was not all. The individual
who had paid his money to the Agent of the Trea-
sury, having so obtained a seat, when he came in-
to the House unfortunately felt disposed to attend
to the dictates of his conscience. On some im-
portant occasion, when his conscience would not al-
low him to vote with Ministers, it was intimated to
him that he must either resign his seat, or vote a-
gainst his conscience. To Ministers it was indif-
ferent which part of the alternative the individual
in question adopted; to him it was not so, and he
gave up his seat. Here, then, there was every
possible circumstance of aggravation of which the
crime was susceptible. It was the act of a Minis-
ter of the Crown. It would have been reprehensi-
ble in any individual; but it was a hundred times
more so in a Minister of the Crown. Here was
a corrupt purchase and sale for money of a seat in
the House of Commons, with the agreement that
the conscience and understanding of the individual
holding it were not to be exercised. It appeared
that there were two kinds of conscience—that there
was not only a Parliamentary language, but a Par-
liamentary conscience—that an individual was to
be expected to decide by his private conscience in
one case, and by his Parliamentary conscience in
another. The Gentleman who had purchased the
seat in question, not being able to reconcile his
Parliamentary conscience with his private consci-
ence, resigned the seat which he had purchased.
Here was a Member, purchasing in the most ini-
quitous way from the Treasury—from Ministers—
a seat in Parliament; and that having so purchas-
ed it, he nevertheless felt himself so circumstan-
ced as to be compelled by his sense of honour to
give it up. This was no unfinished transaction.
It was as complete as an epic poem. It had a be-
ginning, a middle, and an end. One would have
thought that the House was placed by it in such a
situation, that it could adopt only one course of
proceeding. But no; notwithstanding what had
before occured—notwithstanding the Resolution
of the House, that they were not bound to notice
the former proceeding (not a tenth part so crimi-
nal as the latter), on the ground merely of its hav-
ing been incomplete, what did they do? Why, it
was declared from all parts of the House, that the
practice in question was notorious. By one it was
said to be as notorious as the sun at noon day; by
another, to be as common as the streets of
the Metropolis; and by the majority, to be so
universal, that it would be unjust to visit the No-
ble Lord and the Right Honourable Gentleman
with punishment for having adopted it. On that
occasion he (Sir F. Burdett) certainly felt on
great anxiety that those persons should experience
any heavy vengeance; well knowing how many had
been guilty of similar proceedings, and well know-
ing in what way the House of Commons was consti-
tuted. But, with all these circumstances staring
them in the face, with the avowal of the existence
of the practice made in the House, at the periods to
which he had alluded; with the illustration of it
contained in the petition presented four or five and
twenty years ago, from the Friends of the People,
complaining of the abuse, that took place in the
composition of the House, alledging that a certain,
and that not a small, number of the Members were
nominated by Peers of the realm, and offering to
substantiate that allegation at the bar—it was too
unjust, and too disgusting, on the part of the House,
when an unfortunate individual like Fergusson had
merely done that which it was allowed had been
long a common practice, to seize him on pretence
of maintaining that purity which in fact did not
exist, but of which they affected to be jealous, and
to make him undergo a severe punishment, when, at

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the same time, over Ministers, who were detected in the commission of an offence of infinitely greater enormity, they unhesitatingly threw the shield of impunity. This robe of purity the House could one day wear, and the next throw off, just as it suited their convenience; though when stripped of it nothing was to be seen underneath but "filthy dowlas." But was it possible that Gentlemen thought the country so blind and so stupid—did they think that all sense of justice was so completely extinguished in it, that it could look at this transaction without feeling indignation as warm as that with which he (Sir F. Burdett) viewed it? He remembered one of Æsop's Fables, in which it was related, that at a certain time the mortality among the beasts of the forest was so great, that attributing it to the vengeance of the Gods they assembled in much consternation to discover, if possible, what crime they had committed to draw down upon them so heavy a calamity. The lion of course was the first to address the meeting, and for his part disclaimed any sanguinary act by which he could have incurred the divine anger. He was followed by the wolf, the leopard, and the other beasts of prey, who all declared themselves equally innocent. At last came the ass, who, with much hesitation and shame, confessed that he had once purloined a cabbage; upon which the other beasts loudly and unanimously exclaimed against him as the most noxious criminal, and instantly tore him to pieces as a just sacrifice to offended heaven (a laugh). Similar was the conduct pursued by that House. But miserably deceived were they if they thought by such conduct they could retrieve the character which they accused others of endeavouring to run down, and which he (Sir F. B.) admitted was utterly lost and gone. By throwing the broad shield of impunity over the Noble Lord and the Right Honourable Gentleman, they had partaken in the offence against the Constitution of which those individuals had been guilty. Well might Fergusson say, that although he was aware the laws rendered that which he had practised criminal, yet that the House of Commons, by their treatment of the Noble Lord and his Colleague, had given a different interpretation to those laws; that they were now to be considered obsolete; that the House of Commons, by a distinct decision, had declared that the practice which those laws contemplated as unconstitutional was not so; and that it would not call down on those who joined in it the vengeance of Parliament. He would not take up more of the time of the House, for the case lay in a small compass; but under the circumstances which he had mentioned, would merely move "that Thomas Fergusson be discharged out of custody."

Lord Castlereagh said, that he did not know any thing of the case of the individual in question, not having been present when the proceeding was taken by the House, on the Report of the Committee of Privileges, to whose consideration that case had been referred. It was very evident, however, to him, that the only object which the Honourable Baronet had in his present proceeding was the common one with that Honourable Baronet, of endeavouring to find in any part of the transactions of that House some impeachment of the character and dignity of Parliament. He (Lord C.) generally observed, that whenever any incident occurred which seemed to shew that the Honourable Baronet did not fill the space which in his own opinion he ought to occupy in the public eye, he endeavored immediately to recover at least a portion of his lost popularity, and on the day succeeding such disaster, to try to regain the esteem of the worthy characters whose approbation he courted, by some proceeding similar to that which he had just originated, and consonant to the feeling and disposition of the persons whom he wished to conciliate. With respect to the circumstances to which the Honourable Baronet had alluded in the course of his speech, he (Lord C.) could assure him that he felt no soreness whatever. The subject had been fully discussed and determined upon by Parliament. And as to the propriety of acceding to the motion of the Honourable Baronet for the liberation of Mr. Fergusson, he was the last man to give an opinion upon it, having (he repeated) not been present at the discussion of that individual's conduct. It was quite impossible, however, to mistake the Honourable Baronet's views in this business, or to doubt that this was one of the many efforts so perseveringly made by the Honourable Baronet for the destruction of the Constitution and of the character of Parliament.

Mr. Wynn observed, that if he understood the Honourable Baronet's object it was that the House should rescind that which it had already determined, not because it had determined erroneously, but because nine years ago it had omitted to do its duty in a case somewhat similar in its circumstances. To that omision he was no party. He was certainly at the time in favour of further proceedings. Still it was a decison of Parliament, and was a precedent, but whether to be imitated or avoided was a fit subject for consideration. It would be a sad thing, indeed, if, because the House had in any single instance neglected its duty it could in no subsequent instance perform it. He would not enter into the case of Fergusson, for the Hon. Bart. had not touched upon it. Indeed the Hon. Bart. had not thought the case of sufficient importance to attend the discussion upon it; but a week after it was disposed of, the Hon. Baronet came down, and without notice proposed to the House to rescind their deliberate determination. The Hon. Baronet had laid no ground whatever for his moton. What took place in another Parliament in 1809 was no ground. Besides it was not correct to say that the Noble Lord escaped without censure; although certainly he (Mr. Wynn) thought the censure too mild. The next year Parliament passed an Act to remove some doubts which existed on this subject by declaring acts, similar to that with which the Noble Lord had been charged, penal offences. With respect to the other case in 1810, to the desision in that case, he (Mr. Wynn) was no party. But the ground of it was that Parliament having just passed the Act to which he had alluded, it would not be just to make its operation retrospective. To accede to the honourable Baronet's motion would be to declare that the bribery of election was no offence, and to annul all the practice of our forefathers from the earliest periods of the history of Parliament. On these grounds it appeared to him to be impossible that the House could entertain the Honourable Baronet's proposition. Whenever the case might come regularly before the House on the Petition of the individual suffering under its displeasure; it would then be a fit subject for consideration; but at present it was not so.

Col. Wood said, that the Honourable Baronet, who was so ready to accuse others of undue practices in elections, would perhaps remember when in his first contest for Middlesex, he had little prospect of being returned, 300 millers voted for him as proprietors of a mill which was not built, and of which they had become possessed but the preceding night that the Sheriff was sent to Newgate for his gross partiality to the Honourable Baronet; and the election was declared void. On the second contest of the Honourable Baronet for Middlesex, never was there a greater display of universal suffrage. Persons who were qualified, and persons who were not, were indiscriminataly polled, until prosecutions for perjury were set on foot, and many of the votes abandoned; and eventually the Honourable Baronet did not obtain his seat. Perhaps the Honourable Baronet might remember the third election for Middlesex, at which he was a candidate, and at which all the practices resorted to at the second election were exposed and brought to light; and at which while the present Member for Middlesex polled 3000 votes, the Honourable Baronet polled only 800. This was the history of the Honourable Baronet's contest for Middlesex. If he had forgoten them the electors of Middlesex had not; and were the Honourable Baronet to start a fourth time he would experience the same result.

Mr. Brand regretted the introduction of personalities into the present discussion. His Honourable Friend had alluded as slightly as possible to the individuals whom he had been obliged to mention—[A laugh from the Treasury Bench].—The Honourable Baronet said, he rather wished, on the occasions to which he had adverted, that the offence should be visited with a light hand because it was one of such general notoriety. He did not, therefore, think that the Honourable Baronet had pressed the subject in a way that ought to be at all offensive to the Noble Lord or to his personal friends. His (Mr. Brand's) object in rising, however, was to state the reasons which prevented him from concurring in his Honourable Friend's motion. He had most unwillingly witnessed the introduction of the charge against the Noble Lord and the Right Hon. Gentleman nine or ten years ago. He had most reluctantly felt himself bound on that occasion to vote for the resolution inculpatory of their conduct; but having done so he felt it a duty to maintain his consistency by pursuing a similar course with respect to Fergusson. If the House were to agree to his Honourable Friend's motion, it would be at once to declare to the country, that all irregularities or breaches of privilege with respect to elections were thenceforward to pass unnoticed and unpunished. In his conscience, therefore, he must oppose the motion; though he confessed he was at a loss to understand how those Hon. Members who rejected the former resolution inculpatory of the Noble Lord, could reject his Honourable Friend's present proposition.

Mr. Curwen observed, that the Bill which he introduced several years ago would have gone far to remedy such evils as that to which the attention of the House was now called, had it not been deprived of all efficacy by the Amendments which were engrafted on it.

Sir F. Burdett, in reply, observed, that as the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) had said so little on the subject now before them, he did not think it necessary to take any notice of what had fallen from him. As for what the Honourable Member behind him had said about the Middlesex Election, he certainly had a prefect recollection of all the proceedings connected with them; indeed no man had less reason to forget them than he had. He had twice experienced the remedy which the House in its wisdom had thought proper to provide in cases of contested Elections; and he could assure them, that to enjoy that benefit a third time would be out of his power. With respect to the different Boroughs throughout the country, nothing could be so disconnected with property as the right to vote. In the case of the Millers, alluded to by the Hon. Gentleman, the House did not come to a decision, on the ground that the persons in question had not been a certain time assessed to the land tax. He also recollected that the Sheriffs who made the Return were sent to Newgate. The Sheriffs returned him as he had the majority on the poll; nor did the House of Commons come to a decision in the case of the millers. With regard to the last Election, it was true the Sheriffs were not sent to Newgate, because, though he (Sir F. B.) had a majority on the poll, they notwithstanding returned a Ministerial Member. Those gentlemen who had formerly wished for inquiry in the case of the Noble Lord and his colleague, were certainly quite consistent in opposing the present motion. But those who formerly, in the case of the Noble Lord, voted against all inquiry, could not certainly, with any thing like consistency, oppose the present motion; though he was perfectly well aware that the Noble Lord would succeed in persuading a majority of the House to think with him, that which in a high officer of Government was perfectly justifiable, was quite unjustifiable in the case of an humble individual. It would be quite useless, and indeed ridiculous, to give the House the trouble of witnessing the consistency of one set of gentlemen, and the influence of the Noble Lord with another, and therefore he would not press the matter to a vote.

The motion was then negatived.

VARIETIES.

SPLENDID FETE AT BALLY GROOGAGH.

From the Belfast Commercial Chronicle.

Ballygroogah House, the hospitable mansion of Timothy O'Mullaghan, was last month graced by the most elegant festivities, on the happy return of their eldest son from the North of Europe, where he had been *incognito* in the humble guise of cook to a whaler.

The principal entrance to the house was most handsomely ornamented for the occasion; on one side was seen a heap of manure, shaped like an ancient tumulus, and tastefully decorated with hanging straws, &c.; on the other side appeared a stagnant pool, whose smooth surface was gently moved by a duck and drake, who muddled through it with uncommon vivacity and spirit; in perspective was seen a venerable turf-kish, around which a pair of trowsers being carelessly thrown, gave a light and graceful finish to the whole scence.

About two o'clock, the approach of company was proclaimed by the distant clatter of wheel-cars; this deep sound mingled with the finer tones of curdogs barking, whipped children crying, &c. produced a full and mellow volume of the most delightful harmony. The first arrival was that of the dowager Mrs. Fluggins an eminent *accoucheuse*; she was soon followed by the rest of the expected company, who speedily repaired to a grand rustic saloon, the walls of which were painted *a la soot drop*.

Here a rich and finely flavoured beverage was handed round in noble wooden vases, which the charming hostess, with bewitching simplicity, denominated *broth in noggins*. Dinner was shortly afterwards served up; a *plateau* was dispensed with, but its place was most substantially supplied by a fine skate, cooked in the Turkish fashion with all its tails; near it was a quarter of delicate veal, which had breathed its last sigh after an existence of five hours. On a central dish was placed a male bird, which, during a life of nine years, had increased to such a size as to excite the admiration of the whole company. There where many other rarities, such as are seldom to be met with at the most sumptuous tables.

After dinner, some origin l sentiments and well-selected songs were given, a few of which are the following:—

Mr. O'Mullaghan.—"A speedy rise to the price of pigs."

Song.—*The night that I put the pig under the pot.*

Mr. O'Loughlin—"A merry go round to the foot organ."*

Song—*The weary pound of tow.*

Mr. M'Dade—"The weaver's harpsichord."†

Song—*A wet day shall be my dear.*

When the pleasures of the festive board were concluded, preparations were made for dancing. The orchestra, an unique of the most simple beauty, was an inverted creel on which a single minstrel sat, the interest of whose appearance was much heightened by the loss of his left eye. Mr Patrick O'Mullaghan disliking the monotony of the waltz, and the vagaries of a quadrille, opened the ball by dancing a jig with Miss Judy Higgins; they were soon followed by Mr. Charles M'Dade, who footed into a reel with Miss Nancy Fluggins. Dancing was kept up until a late hour, when the elegant revellers parted with mutual regret. We subjoin a description of some of the most admired dresses worn on the occasion, which, from their striking costume, will doubtless be the standard for fashionable imitation.

LADIES' DRESSES.

Mrs. O'Mullaghan—A loose bedgown robe of linsy, woolsy, petticoat to match, two-and-sixpenny shawl with graceful negligence over the shoulders; pincushion and scissars suspended from the right side by red tape, Head dress, down and scull-cap.

Miss O'Mullaghan—Round gown of striped calico, habit shirt embroidered en *gobble stitch*. Head dress, bandalettes of scarlet six-penny ribband.

Miss Nancy O'Mullaghan—A superb old cotton, dyed blue for the occasion. Head dress, crooked horn comb, and splendid brass bodkin.

Downger Mrs. Fluggins—Body and train of snuff coloured stuff, petticoat of deep crimson; the brilliance of this truly beautiful dress was increased by a pair of large ticken pockets, worn outside of the petticoat. Head dress, a most valuable antique straw bonnet.

Miss Fluggins—A light drapery of plain yellow linen over a sprigged cotton gown, petticoat gracefully sprinkled with puce-coloured spots. Head dress, large velveteen band, with a mother-of-pearl *button* in front; black worsted stockings, *a la Carabou*.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESSES.

Mr. O'Mullaghan—A waistcoat of white drugged, deep blue inexpressibles—wig unpowdered.

Mr. Patrick O'Mullaghan—Jacket and trowsers of blue frize—cravat a blue and white handkerchief.

Mr. Gully—A brown jacket, handsomely patched at the elbows with grey cloth-waistcoat chequer. This gentleman's declining to wear shoes, gave a particularly cool and easy freedom to his fine figure.

* A spinning wheel.

† A loom.

NINETEENTH

Calcutta Lottery,

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1818.

PRIZES.

No. 2,63, Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 4218, Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 551, 413, 1870 and 2583, Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 251, 636, 820, 1944, 2694 and 3521, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 203, 318, 383, 1205, 1397, 1617, 1059, 2020, 2073, 2772, 3020, 3095, 3300, 3500, 4447, 5046, 5040 & 5819, Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1818.

PRIZES.

No. 2964, Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 307, Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 570, 2070, 2041, 3158, 3234, 3982, 4725, 5289, 5435, 5619 and 5652, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 7, 484, 670, 1106, 2042, 2152, 2201, 2408, 2705, 2877, 2978, 3105, 3455, 3647, 3654, 3677, 3951, 4004, 4789, 5452, 5720 and 5912, Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

TWELFTH DAY'S DRAWING.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1818.

PRIZES.

No. 955, Prize of 10,000 Sa. Rs.
No. 619, Prize of 5,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 1549 1643 and 5978 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 646 1592 2950 3254 3834 5676, and 5781 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 269 407 755 754 1514 1850 1924 2151 2333 2839 2889 32 8 3342 3623 3989 4527 4931 5113 and 5355 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

☞ *The 13th Day's Drawing will take place on Tuesday next, the 25th Instant.*